



HISTORY tells us that the fighting Gladiators of ancient Rome healed their wounds and sores with precious herbal oils and balms, which are said to have knitted the damaged tissues together in miraculous fashion.

Though the highly-prized secrets of those precious healers were lost with the fall of Rome itself, the introduction of the great herbal balm, Zam-Buk, has furnished their true successor. It is so marvellously like them in its origin and in its effect. The

Soothing and Healing

touch of Zam-Buk is to-day known the world over. Wherever there is a cut, burn or scald, a festering or poisoned sore, a patch of eczema, pimples or rash, Zam-Buk ends the trouble once and for all; the same with ulcers, ringworm and piles.

Zam-Buk contains No Trace Of Animal Fat or Mineral Poison. Every ingredient in Zam-Buk is scientifically tested in the chemists' laboratory before the pure rich herbal essences are refined and blended together in special silver-lined vessels. Never at any time during the process of manufacture is Zam-Buk touched by human hands.

Nothing else known to Science performs such marvellous healing or dispels disease from the tissues so quickly and so thoroughly as Zam-Buk does; it is absolutely

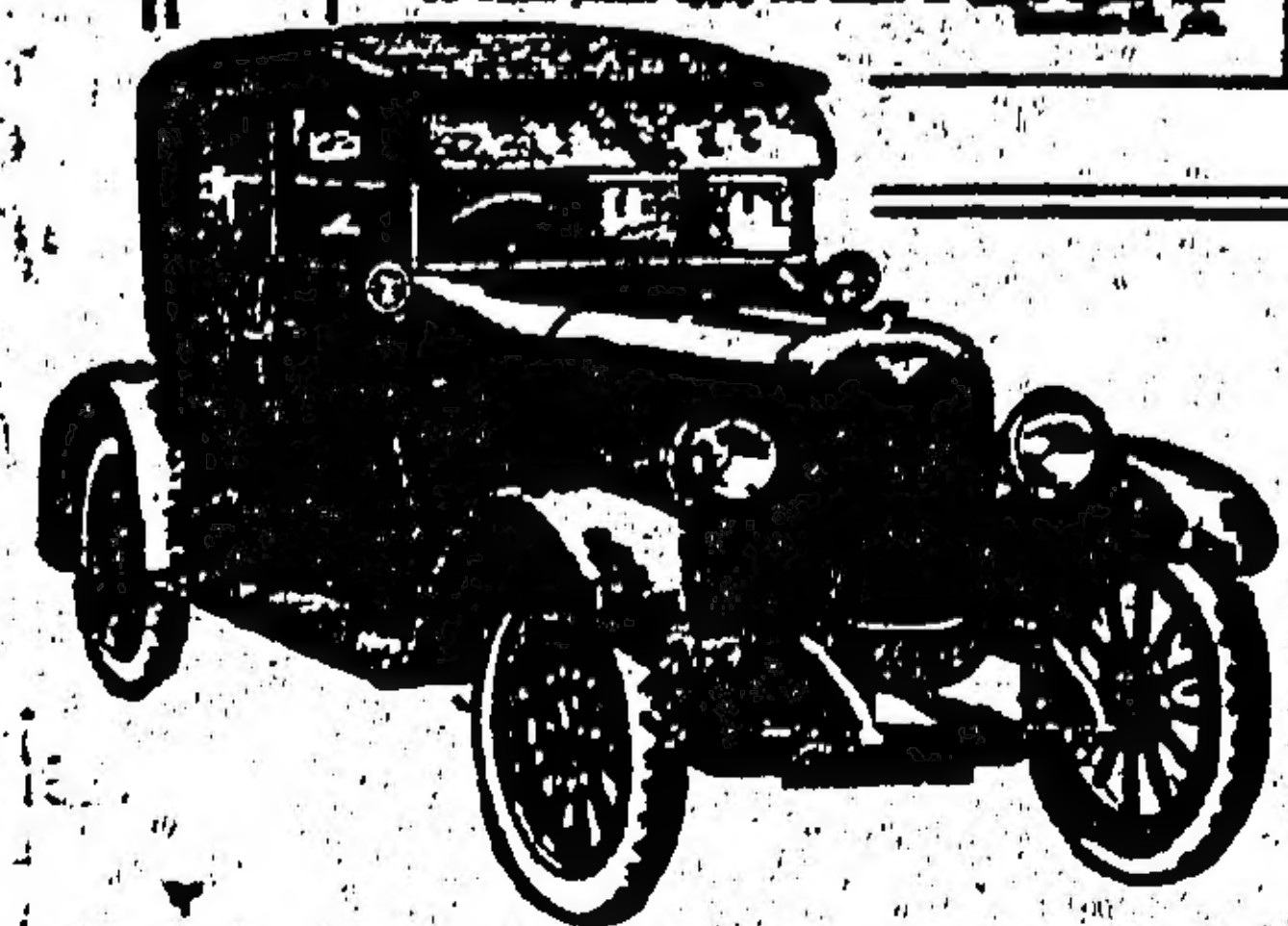
UNEQUALLED FOR ALL WOUNDS & SORES

Of all medicine vendors in Shanghai, Hongkong, and the Far East. If you have any difficulty in obtaining, write The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, England, who will send name of nearest agent.

The AUSTIN TWENTY

A Triumph of British Industry

Built at the largest automobile works in the Empire and of world-wide fame for the remarkable successes it has attained in trials and tests, the Austin Twenty demands the instant attention of overseas motorists. In the Austin Twenty you have a super-car at a moderate price. It is a thoroughly tested car, built upon proven principles, and particularly suitable for overseas conditions. Get in touch with local distributors.



THE AUSTIN MOTOR Co., Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham, England

JAPANESE EXPLOITATION IN SHANTUNG

CHINESE PROTESTS IGNORED.

[CHUNG MEI NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 21st. Building of extensions to the Tsinan-Kiaochow railway, giving all the good posts to Japanese and seizing rights of way without pay, are the principal complaints of Shantung people against Japanese occupation so far as the railroads are concerned and these complaints have been found true according to the reports of the Chung Mei News Agency's investigators.

Though the road is Chinese and the Chinese are supposed to have a directing hand, they are being forced continually into inferior positions.

Both freight and passenger traffic has increased greatly since the Japanese occupation, it is said, and many more trains are running daily over the line.

The receipts from the freight and passenger business now total more than \$15,000,000 annually and the road is being used almost exclusively for the commercial interests of Japan. Coal, iron, beans, cotton, grain and other commodities that are used by manufacturers in Japan make up the greater bulk of the shipments to Tientsin. Incoming freight consists of shipments to the areas which are dominated by Japanese business men.

Construction of light rail lines has been made without the permission of the Chinese and the land has been taken without pay. Owners of the land asked the Chinese officials to obtain the money due from the land but the officials did not press the matter after the first refusal of the Japanese to meet the payments.

The Chinese held that, if the Japanese paid for the land, their position in Shantung would be strengthened in future conferences looking to a settlement of the Shantung question. If the Chinese should accept the pay, there would be little to do.

The Ching-Jing Chen Iron Mine light railway was constructed on land which was forcibly taken from the Chinese and which was never paid for. This line runs over 10 li from the Ching-Jing Chen station on the Tsinan-Kiaochow line to the mouth of the mine. It was built in 1915. At the first the rails were laid on the surface roads but later it was reconstructed, broadened and made more durable. All the work was done over the protests of the Chinese and the line to-day is in all respects a regular branch line of the Tsinan-Kiaochow line.

The Weishien-Fantzze line was constructed in 1918 leading from the railway station of Weishien to the mine in Fantzze and is over 5 li in length. This land was also forcibly taken and was not paid for.

The light railway in the developed mining area of Liuchuan is in two sections, each 4 li long. It was constructed in 1919 and the Chinese are still protesting against it.

The Tai Hsien and Kao Hsi lines are in preparation. The Japanese Far Eastern Industrial Development company sent its representatives to Tsinan in 1919 and they have remained there to supervise the work. The concern has its railroad headquarters in the Bank of Chosen building in the Japanese concession of Tsinanfu.

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK. GOVERNMENT GRANTS CHARTER.

PEKING, July 21st.

The Government to-day granted a charter to the Sino-Scandinavian Bank. The bank was promoted by Chinese and Scandinavian capitalists, and was organized to meet the growing need of a Scandinavian financial institution in Peking. The business of the Scandinavian countries, especially Norway, is growing in the Far East, and the bank will meet the needs of this commercial expansion.

The Chinese promoters are Mr. Kiang Tien-tu, former Acting Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Chang Kuo-kun at present chairman of the Pingchenyuen, the brothers of Mr. Pan Fu, Acting Minister of Finance, Premier Chin Yun-peng, Mr. F. T. Sung and Mr. Hsia of the Cabinet secretariat office.

The bank plans to undertake a note issue but only after the fullest co-operation with the Minister of Finance and along lines that will guarantee ample protection to every note holder.

A charter was also granted to the China South Sea Bank. Its promoters are largely Chinese overseas merchants and prominent capitalists in Shanghai. Chung Mei News Agency.

AN UNFORGIVABLE OFFENCE.

CHINESE ADMIRAL ASKS THAT HIS MEN BE PAID.

PEKING, July 22nd.

Demands of Admiral Lan Chienchi that the men serving in the navy be paid at once in order to keep the force loyal and efficient have been met with removal from office, at the request of the Ministry of the Navy.

There have been rumours for some time that the men in the navy might mutiny if they were not paid and the Admiral who is Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces has tried to get the Government to pay the men. He has met with opposition from the Ministry. It is said and the result is that a Manchu has been named calling him to Peking where he will be made a member of the General Staff providing he accepts.

There has been considerable criticism of this move, and the charge has been made that the Government cannot long continue to remove men because they think sailors or soldiers or other government employees should receive their pay.

Some doubt was expressed as to whether the Admiral would accept the new post. It was also said that the Ministry of the Navy might be just as well pleased if he declined. Chung Mei News Agency.

CHINESE AND THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

[ASIAN NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 25th.

The majority of the Chinese depositors and other creditors of the Banque Industrielle de Chine have presented a memorial to the Ministry of Finance criticising the inactivity of the Government in the matter of protecting the interests of Chinese creditors of the Banque. The memorialists say that as the Central Government granted to the French bank the right to issue notes and other banking privileges, the Ministry of Finance should accept partial responsibility for the recovery of the Chinese deposits, also that the Chinese Minister and the Consul-General in Paris, should have reported to the Government beforehand the probability of suspension of payment by the Banque because they must have known the situation of the Banque in the French capital—especially the Chinese Consul-General, who was formerly the French Secretary of Mr. Wong Kemin, former Minister of Finance, and later Chinese Director of the Banque up to the time of its suspension of payment. But, the memorialists say, the telegrams of both the Minister and the Consul reached the Government at the same time as Press messages from Paris were received in Peking, during the recent banking holidays so that the Chinese are under the impression that it was a well-planned plot on the part of the authorities in withholding the news from the general public until those who knew the situation had withdrawn their deposits, etc. from the Banque at the expense of other depositors and creditors.

Further the creditors demand that the Government authorities should wake up and do something for the protection of the Chinese interests, saying that unless the Chinese creditors are effectively protected, vicious foreigners may establish a bank to-day and suspend payment tomorrow in China, to the great detriment of the Chinese Government and people without adequate penalties or restrictions.

In reply, the Ministry of Finance says that in addition to the appointment of Mr. Liao Shih-chin (the Consul-General in Paris) as Chinese representative, Mr. Chen Lu (the Minister) had been instructed to look after the interests of the Chinese shareholders and creditors at the meeting of the French shareholders on July 25th in Paris adding that the Government will adopt adequate measures for the settlement of the incident on receipt of full reports.

In addition to the above-mentioned memorial, the Chinese creditors of the Banque have written to Mr. Wong Kemin demanding to be fully informed regarding "the real situation" of the French bank because he was the chief Chinese promoter and director. Mr. Wong has been requested to say whether he knew beforehand of the intention to suspend payment and if so, why he kept the Chinese creditors in ignorance. Finally, Mr. Wong is requested to say whether he and his relatives and friends withdrew their deposits before the suspension.

THE TRANSPORT OF NAVAL CREWS.

WHY NOT USE A WARSHIP?

The current issue of *Truth* has a trenchant paragraph on the subject of commandeering accommodation on passages of naval officers and ratings, when an idle warship might be employed on such service. The paragraph was inspired by the arrival at home on a P. & O. ship of 750 naval men from the China station.

The *London and China Express*, also, has the following comment on the subject:—

We have noticed that several hundreds of naval officers and ratings recently arrived home from the China Station per P. & O. steamer. In our same issue we reported that a new crew was being sent out to one of the vessels on the Station, besides reliefs for various river gunboats doing service in Chinese waters. Possibly it may have been more economical for the relieved men to return by P. & O. rather than that their reliefs should have gone out by one of the many men-of-war lying idle at the present time, as was the pre-war custom. That is one aspect, and against it may be set two considerations. The first is that the men themselves are generally much better employed, and their health is better; if they are kept at their normal daily life and work. And the second point is that, at a time when very many civilians are urgently in need of passenger accommodation, the supply of seats into to an appreciable extent. We are constantly given instances of the impossibility of obtaining passage extending over two to three months. Surely these men are entitled to consideration equally with naval men, whose service abroad has probably not gone beyond the period of two years?

WHAT YOUR EYES TELL.

If your distant vision is clear, if you can read continuously without pain or discomfort, if your eyes never burn, ache, water or feel irritated and you have few or no headaches, omit any immediate concern about your eyes. If, on the contrary, any of the above symptoms annoy you, at least have your eyes examined. Glasses may give you unexpected comfort on required occasions. The Refracting Chamber of The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co. Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, is at your service, and you can rest assured that glasses will not be recommended unless needed.—Adv.

TO-DAY'S RECIPES

CHOCOLATE ECLAIRS.

Ingredients—2 oz. flour, 2 eggs, 1 oz. butter or lard, 1 pint water, 8 oz. NESTLE'S Pure Rich Cream.
Method.—Boil the water and butter together and stir in the flour whilst boiling. Beat well, allow to cool a little, then add the beaten eggs gradually. Beat well, and put the mixture in finger-shaped pieces on a greased tin (farapart), cover with another tin and bake in a moderate oven about 1/2 of an hour. Allow to cool, split open, and fill with the cream, whipped and flavoured. Put together again and coat with chocolate icing—(using 1 oz. cocoa or chocolate, 4 oz. icing sugar and a little cold water).

CREAM BUNS.

Make a mixture like that for (Chocolate) Eclairs putting it in little heaps on the greased tin instead of into fingers, bake, and when cold, make an incision at one side, put in a little whipped cream and dredge castor sugar on top.



NESTLE'S REAL CREAM

Obtainable at Lane, Crawford & Co., and other Stores.

TWO SIZES

5 1/2 oz. ... 50 cts. per tin.
1 1/2 " ... 90 " " "

PIMPLES OVER FACE AND BODY

Licked and Burned. Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been a long sufferer from pimples and blotches all over my face and body. They used to itch and burn so that I could not sleep at night, and they came to a head and burst. I was ashamed to go out. I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I tried them. Then I bought more, and I only used one cake and a half of Soap and one box of Ointment when I was healed." (Signed) William Mason, 47, Prince St., Bradford, Lancs., Eng. Use these super-creamy emollients for every day toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse and purify, Ointment to heal.

Corn Comes Off In One Piece

"Get-It" Leaves Too As Smooth As the Palm of Your Hand.

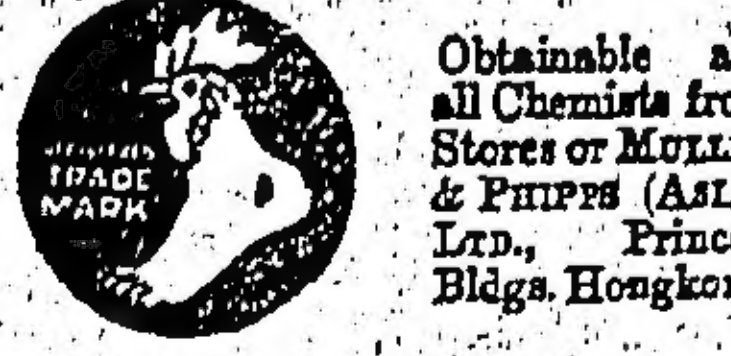
There is only one corn remedy in the world that peels corns and calluses off like a banana skin, and that is "Get-It." For those who walk and stand a great deal, for



Put 2 drops of "Get-It" on, and smile!

shoppers and dancers, there is immediate relief from corn pains, and quick cure for any corn or callus. "Get-It" is applied in two or three seconds. There is no work, no troublesome plasters, no wrapping of toes. "Get-It" dries in a second or two. That is all. As easy to do as signing your name. The corn loosens from the true flesh and you feel it right off with your finger while you wonder at the sight and smile. That is why "Get-It" is the biggest selling corn remedy in the world today. Be corn-free at last.

"Get-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Offered by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.



Obtainable and all Chemists from Stores or MULLER & PHIPPS (ASIA), Ltd., Prince's, Blaga Hongkong.

[1011]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men 2, the Mercantile Marine and E.M. Navy. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room Restaurant, Concer Hall, Church. Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories. Motor Launch "Dayspring."

A. TACK & CO.

Dealers in

Household Sundries

FURNITURE.

IRON & BRASS

BEDSTEADS.

PHOTO GOODS of

every Description.

25, DIS VUEX ROAD,

Central.

[1134]

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Home-grown

VEGETABLES.

Just received

new supply of

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 520.

[58]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DUNERA," Captain Walker, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about FRIDAY, the 19th, AUGUST, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Suits and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 14th, 1921. [1191]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1920.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KEEMUN"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Heli's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 2nd August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 2nd Aug. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1280

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY LTD.

JO. ENHAGEN.

THE Motorship

"AFRIKA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Heli's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 12th Aug. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

MANHES & BACKHOUSE, LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1274

"OLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID,
COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENADE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th Aug. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on the 6th Aug. at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1273

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "CILICIA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,
and STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th July.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Aug. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Aug. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 30th, 1921. 1265

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BOLTON CASTLE"

From NEW YORK

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before 30th July.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Aug. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Aug. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 30th, 1921. 1264

SALE BY TENDER OF H.M.S. "BOSARIO."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above-named Ship with ENGINES and BOILERS and various Auxiliary Machinery on board, as she lies at the Naval Anchorage, Kowloon.

Full particulars of the Ship, conditions of sale, and permits to view the ship may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Forms of Tender will be issued on application subject to payment of a deposit of \$100 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The vessel will be on view from the 1st to 31st August inclusive between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. and Tenders must reach the Commodore's Office not later than 12 Noon on THURSDAY, 1st September, 1921.

Length overall ... 204 ft.

Length between Perpendiculars ... 180 ft.

Breadth extreme ... 33'0"

Depth under Side of Keel to Upper Deck (amidships) ... 17'0"

Nominal Displacement ... 980 tons

Propelling Machinery:—Triple expansion (1400 H.P.)

Diameter of Cylinders:—15 1/2", 26 1/2" & 42"

Boilers:—Belleville Water Tube 3 No.

H.M. Naval Yard,
Hankow, July 29th, 1921. 1279

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 7th Aug. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th Aug. at 10 A.M.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1271

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN & SHANGHAI

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 8th Aug. at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1272

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes OK, XX, LM, LN, LR, LU,
LW, MA, MX, MN, A, SO.

WANTED.—MARRIED Couple require

Small FURNISHED FLAT or

Apartment, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office.

WANTED.—YOUNG BRITISHER,

Public School education, and war service, as Rubber Planter, some knowledge

Account Office routine, speaks French, Malay, Tamil, seeks employment any capacity. Hongkong or Coast Ports—good references. Replies Box MO, c/o Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.—4 STEWART TERRACE,

Peak.—Apply to H. F. POLLOCK, Princess Buildings.

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR-

CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 27 1/2. Apply Box ML, c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET

LARGE GODOWN at Wan-chai (known as Mody Godown).

Apply to—

LEE HYSAN & CO.,
202, Queen's Road C.

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai.

For particulars apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, July 30th, 1921. 1268

INCAPABLE "YOUNG CHINA."

MR. J. O. P. BLAND'S VIEWS.

In the course of an article in the Observer on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Mr. J. O. P. Bland writes:—

"The salient and incontestable fact which emerges from the recent history of China is that the political factions which have misruled the country since the Revolution have proved themselves not only incapable of preserving its independence and integrity, but that many of their actions have tended directly to jeopardise that independence and to undermine that integrity. This aspect of the Chinese question must be faced. Public opinion in England and in America is vaguely conscious of the fact that the 'forward' policy adopted by Japan in China, while Europe was engaged in war, cannot be reconciled with either the spirit or the letter of the Treaty of Alliance, but it is not so generally understood that the advantages of this position which Japan has secured for herself since, in May, 1915, she abandoned the 'Twenty-One' Demands, in deference to the representations of the Powers, could never have been attained but for the unpatriotic venality of the officials who constitute and exploit the Government of China. The Chinese themselves are under no illusions concerning this lamentable state of affairs, but public opinion abroad has been misled, and the truth concealed, as the result of the propaganda conducted by the politicians and publicists who habitually appeal to the passions of the civilised world in the name of Democracy, and half of young China and its Republic, nobly struggling to be free. It is to be observed that, since the Revolution, most of China's diplomatic representatives abroad have been drawn from the class of young 'western-learning' officials, highly intelligent and adaptable products of European education, and that their activities at Versailles, Geneva, and elsewhere have contributed largely to the creation of a very erroneous impression as to the position and prospects of affairs in China. Thus, at the present time, when the Chinese Government is completely demoralised and faced with inevitable bankruptcy, when throughout the country the defenceless people are being mercilessly harassed and plundered by lawless soldiery and brigands, we find in several directions their influence at work, enlisting sentiment and sympathy in support of the alleged progress of Liberal ideas, and democratic institutions in China."

Financiers point to the recent growth of her foreign trade as proof of increasing prosperity (one might as well say that a man who puts on weight must be healthy), while philanthropists and vocational idealists expatiate on the humanitarian and social reforms which the enlightened government of the Republic has so rapidly effected, e.g., the abolition of torture in judicial proceedings, the freedom of the Press, the advance of education, the emancipation of opium traffic, and the suppression of the opium traffic. The fact that these reforms have been accomplished only on paper, and that the unrelieved sufferings of the masses are greater to-day than they were under the Manchus, in no way detracts from the complacent satisfaction of China's diplomatic agents in *partibus*; nor does it give them pause in agitating for the abolition of extra-territorial rights and against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, as derogatory to the dignity and distasteful to the sentiments of the Chinese people. Their attitude simply ignores all the realities of the situation.

They protest loudly (and with good cause) against the injustice done to China by Japan, and condoned by the Allies at Versailles, with regard to the Shantung question, but they say nothing of the lamentable fact that, before and after the Chinese Government's representatives at Versailles had declined to sign a Treaty, which recorded this violation of their country's sovereign rights, the Government itself was busily engaged in conceding to Japan, in return for subsidies and loans, many rights, privileges and concessions calculated to prejudice their future independence. If young China were sincere in seeking the true cause of the nation's political disappointments and financial embarrassments, it would find it in the incorrigible money-lust of the mandarin class, which has always paved and still paves the way for alien policies of "peaceful penetration."

It is useless at this juncture to disguise the truth that China's weakness—more marked to-day than ever before—constitutes the pivotal fact of the Far Eastern problem. Moreover, because of the opportunities of aggression and exploitation which this weakness invites, it constitutes a constant source of dangerous rivalry. It is also evident that, if this weakness is to be cured, the nation's independence preserved, and its resources developed to the general advantage of international trade, it will be necessary before long for the Powers concerned to intervene, and to insist upon certain real reforms, namely, the disbandment of the Tsuchuns' rule, the reorganisation of the administration, and the restoration of normal fiscal relations between Peking and the provinces. Great Britain and Japan, as the two countries possessing the largest vested interests and trade in China, are well within their rights in discussing these matters; to refrain from so doing for fear of hurting China's amour propre, would be a cruel kindness. The time has come for all concerned (America included) to face the facts, and to cease from pronouncing the magical virtue of political phrases, and by full and frank consultation to devise means for putting an end to a state of affairs which cannot possibly confer credit on China's rulers, and which inflicts suffering on her people. If, as I hope, and believe, the Japanese Government is ready to co-operate loyally to the end, the renewal of the Alliance will be an event of good augury, and welcome to every true friend of China."

There are, of course, other aspects of the situation in China, to which I shall refer hereafter. But when all is said and done, it was China's weakness which led to the Russo-Japanese struggle for Korea, and China's weakness must inevitably precipitate new wars, unless Great Britain and Japan, with the United States approving, take such steps as may be necessary to encourage and maintain an effective Chinese Government at Peking.

HOW TO KEEP WELL.

SHANGHAI HEALTH COMMISSIONER'S ADVICE.

The Report of the Acting Commissioner of Public Health at Shanghai for the month of June includes the following:—

"A few remarks on personal hygiene, though rather of the nature of platitudes, may not be out of place."

Food and Drink.—Light, easily digested meals should be taken, with meat, for most people, only once a day, so that the system is not laden with waste products which cause depression or irritability, and often a tendency to boils, and disorders of the intestinal tract.

Alcohol.—That pleasant but pernicious poison—if taken at all—only in the strictest moderation, and not till after sundown. It is really difficult, honestly, to say a good word for alcohol. In one of his essays, Arnold Bennett, during the course of the discussion says: "In the meantime alcohol produces a delightful social atmosphere, that nothing else can produce. Only its next morning are not triumphant." That is the best that can be said for it. No factor is more potent in breaking down resistance against disease. Every surgeon considers alcohol his greatest enemy.

The smallest quantity taken regularly, day after day, clogs the human organism, and takes the edge off efficiency: large quantities taken similarly, ruin and destroy it more terribly than almost any other known poison.

Throughout history mankind has shown a craving for stimulants and narcotics. Let them be the least harmful, and used in the strictest moderation.

Clothing.—Loosely woven cotton or linen underclothing is the best. The fibres are smooth and unirritating: they absorb moisture quickly and part with it quickly, thus allowing efficient and constant action of the skin. Silk is less absorbent, and wool still less so. The imbricated fibres of wool irritate the skin, and increase the tendency to prickly heat. The outer garments prevent chill, which would be caused by too rapid evaporation.

Under garments should be changed once or twice daily, and a warm bath may be taken with advantage, followed by a rub-down with a cold sponge, or for the robust, by a quick, cold shower-bath.

Exercise should be regular, pleasurable and stimulating—not fatiguing.

Sleep is most essential for recuperating nervous energy, and late hours should be reduced to a minimum.

The observance of a few simple measures such as these will carry most people safely through the difficult summer months.

A KIDNAPPING STORY FROM PEKING.

Children in Peking take alarm at the very name of "Pai-hua," a class of kidnapers who steal children after doting them; but as there are police everywhere, the method of kidnapping has undergone considerable change. Recently a gang of kidnapers were discovered in the train bound for Kalgan.

A woman of more than 40 years of age brought with her seven young women dressed in a fashionable manner; and when questioned she told everyone that they were singing girls belonging to the Ho Lo Tang Singing Company, which had been invited to come to Kalgan. Two men supposed to belong to the same Company brought with them a large trunk on the top of which were drums, gongs, and other musical instruments. These poor girls had actually been kidnapped in Peking where they were taught the art of singing ballads and threatened with death should they dare to reveal the story of the kidnapers. The melancholy looks of these young ladies, who did not know their destination, attracted the attention of some detectives, who at once tried to get in touch with some of the supposed singing girls. After a little conversation one of the girls wept and this attracted the attention of all the passengers in the train. The detectives at once placed the woman manager of the singing Company and her two accomplices under arrest, and by further inquiry found out the story of the kidnapers and the kidnapped were all sent to the women of the Gendarmerie.

Peking Daily News.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR PEKING TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS WITH-OUT RIGHT OF EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

The Cabinet has passed the suggestion of the Ministry of the Interior concerning the establishment of a special police training department in Peking. According to the report of the Ministry of the Interior, as the Chinese Government has signed new commercial treaties with Germany, Bolivia and other foreign countries without the right of extra-territoriality for their subjects in China, it is necessary for the establishment of a special police training department for the purpose of training police officers and men for services, such as those discharged by the special police force at Harbin for the control of Russians in North Manchuria. The special police will be trained by foreign and native experts and in case of necessity, the officers and men will be required to learn foreign languages in order the more efficiently to perform their duties at Harbin will be called the first special area, and the second special area will either be established in Tientsin or Shanghai for special services. One battalion of the special police will be limited to five hundred officers and men, who are to be placed under the training of foreign police experts for twelve months. The duty of the special police will be to look after the subjects of foreign countries who have no consular or extra-territorial rights within the Chinese Republic.

Asiatic News Agency.

THE WORLD THEATRE

9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 2nd to Thursday, 4th.

9.15 p.m.

EDWARD WARREN'S PRODUCTIONS

"THUNDER-BOLTS OF FATE"

In 5 parts

featuring
HOUSE PETERS & ANNA LEHR

2.30 p.m. } THE MOON RIDERS, 9th & 10th Episodes
&
7.15 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Woman & The Law in 7 parts.

Popular Prices!

Popular Pictures!

Phone No. 1337.

[1166]

LOST BUSINESS RECORDS

A TAX PAID TO IGNORANCE.



HAVE YOU ALL THE RECORD

PROTECTION THAT YOU NEED?

¶ You are responsible for the records in your charge. You owe it to yourself and to your business to make sure that they will be safe when fire comes.

¶ We inspect your building for fire hazards and show how they can be remedied or removed. We show you how your records can be made more accessible and be better filed. This service is rendered without charge.

¶ Talk the matter over with our representative when he calls.

THE SAFE-CABINET

"THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"

THE FINEST

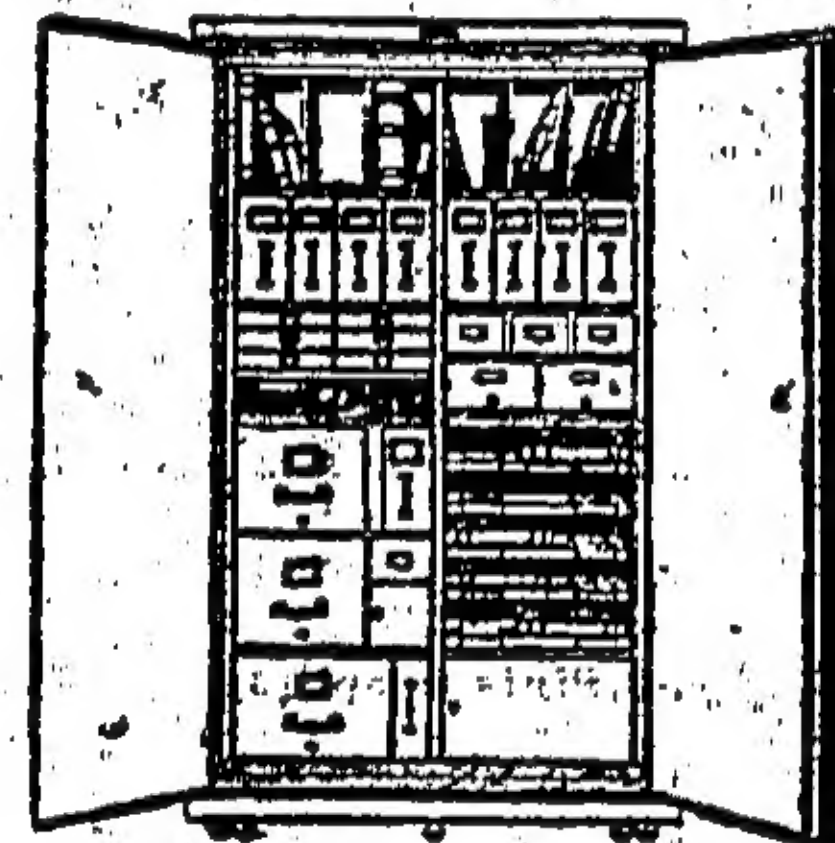
STEEL SAFE

BUILT WILL

ONLY STAND

65 MINUTES

FIERCE FIRE



THE SAFE

CABINET,

CLASS "A"

MUST STAND

A

FOUR HOURS'

TEST, CLASS

"B" TWO

HOURS.

AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

25, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.

[1268]

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS

Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Typewriter Desks & Accessories.



"The Machine you will eventually buy"

Standard Machines up to 26" in stock.

Inspection invited.

SOLE AGENTS—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Telephone 1030.

Machinery Dept.

THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.
LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

BURBERRY'S

We have just received a large new consignment of "Burberry" Raincoats in several styles and pleasing colourings, and we shall be pleased if you will call and inspect them.

Quality, Style, Fit are all embodied in a "Burberry," but there is no need for us to praise "Burberry"; everybody knows a "Burberry" Raincoat is the very best obtainable.

"Burberry" Raincoats

\$90, \$105, \$120 & \$140 each.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, Des Voeux Rd. Phone 29.

BY APPOINTMENT

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has

ALWAYS BEEN BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable in Quarts, Pints & Splits at

HONGKONG HOTEL,

WING ON CO.

REFULSE BAY HOTEL.

SINCERE CO.

EMPRESS STORE, Kowloon,
and all the Leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the
PUBLIC
that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

TO
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and
All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,
PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

Tel. 634.

THE SHANGHAI CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGE.

MR. FLEMING COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Immense interest was shown, the N.C. Daily News says, in the preliminary hearing of the charge of criminal libel preferred against Mr. William S. Fleming, the well-known senior partner of the American law firm of Fleming, Davies & Bryan, on the information of Mr. Stirling Fessenden, the leading member of the American Bar in Shanghai. The capacity of the United States Court for China, which is not too commodious, was insufficient for all those who wished to hear the proceedings and many had to crowd outside in the lobby. The court-room was filled with a gathering of prominent American legal and business men and there were more newspaper men present than has probably ever been seen before in any court in Shanghai.

The case was heard by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, Commissioner, and the prosecution was conducted by Mr. H. D. Rodger, Acting District Attorney.

When the case was called, the Commissioner asked Mr. R. T. Bryan if he was appearing for Mr. Fleming.

Mr. Bryan: No, he is appearing for himself.

The Commissioner: He is not represented by Counsel?

Mr. Bryan: No.

Mr. Fleming: Before proceeding with this particular matter, I desire to file a complaint against Mr. Conception for a threat to cause bodily harm to me.

The Commissioner: What has that to do with it?

Mr. Fleming: Nothing.

The Commissioner: We will take that afterwards.

Mr. Fleming: I desire also to file a complaint against Earl B. Rose, charging him with embezzlement and also charging Charles S. Lobingier, Stirling Fessenden and Chauncey P. Holcomb.

The Commissioner: These matters will be taken up after this other matter is over.

Mr. Fleming: I have another complaint charging Charles S. Lobingier, Chauncey P. Holcomb, Stirling Fessenden, Ferno J. Schuhl and H. D. Rodger with criminal conspiracy. And another one charging H. D. Rodger with criminal libel.

The Commissioner: These matters have nothing whatever to do with this procedure and if you think the Court will be influenced by the introduction of such things you are mistaken. You will know, as a lawyer, that these matters have nothing whatever to do with these proceedings. I might tell you now that I am going to hear this case and I will not be influenced.

Mr. Fleming: I have now filed a petition for a change of venue for this matter now pending and I desire to argue on it.

The Commissioner: It is clearly in the discretion of the Court as to whether the venue should be changed. If I find that the facts are sufficient, I will allow it.

Mr. Fleming: I can prove in law that which governs this Court—that where there is an application supported by an affidavit, you are absolutely disqualified from sitting.

The Commissioner: I will determine that. You will take your seat while I read this.

Mr. Fleming: I want to argue.

The Commissioner: I may point out that this is merely an investigation as to whether there is sufficient to hold you over to the higher Court.

Mr. Fleming: Am I entitled to argue that?

The Commissioner: No, you are not.

Having read the petition the Commissioner said that the motion was overruled.

Mr. Fleming: I ask permission to argue that.

The Commissioner: What is the need of it? I have ruled on this motion. There will be no further argument.

Mr. Fleming: The rule applies to a Magistrate as well as to a Judge. Will the record show that it is overruled?

The Commissioner: Yes, the record will show that.

EVIDENCE OF MR. CONCEPTION.

The charge was then read and Mr. Rodger called Manuel Conception, a Filipino, aged 33 years, assistant general manager of the Philippine National Bank. He said that he came to Shanghai on February 10th, with regard to some matters relating to the Bank. Mr. Fleming saw him on the jetty and made an appointment to see him at his office. Witness went to the office.

Q.—Did he give you anything?

A.—Yes. After giving me the account, he turned some papers over to me in connection with the Philippine National Bank.

Q.—I put in a copy of a letter sent by Mr. Fleming. Have you even seen this before?

A.—It is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Fleming to Mr. Wilson.

Q.—Who is Mr. Wilson?

A.—The general manager of the Philippine National Bank.

Q.—Is that the copy Mr. Fleming gave you?

A.—It is a copy of the copy he handed to me.

The Commissioner:—Where is the original?

A.—In our files at the Bank in Manila.

The Commissioner: Why is it not here?

A.—This was sent to Manila and the original was copied there.

Mr. Rodger: It is not necessary to produce the original. I cite from the U.S. Supreme Court Reports, page 302, 86-89. I will read a paragraph from this letter.

OBJECTION BY THE DEFENSE.

Mr. R. T. Bryan: We object to that.

The Commissioner: I understood you were not appearing.

Mr. Bryan: I enter my appearance

Mr. Bryan: We object upon the following grounds: It is a privileged communication between an attorney and his client. Secondly, it is a copy and not the original. The authority cited by counsel has no application in criminal cases or in cases where the original is taken out of the jurisdiction by the prosecution.

Mr. Rodger: It is not a privileged communication if a lawyer has no right to write to a client on anything except their particular business. This is not a matter of business between Mr. Fleming and Mr. Wilson and it has nothing to do with a privileged communication.

The Commissioner: Your contention is that it is not relevant to the matter in hand?

Mr. Rodger: Yes.

Mr. Bryan: It is relevant, because the firm of Fessenden and Holcomb interfered and tried to steal away from Fleming, Davies and Bryan the business of the Philippine National Bank.

The Commissioner: Don't try to make statements that will not help you in this matter. All these outside issues and statements will have no deciding bearing on this case. I am going to hear this case properly.

Mr. Bryan: This matter, I submit, is relevant and we are entitled to object, as the letter does clearly show what I have stated.

Mr. Rodger: The whole letter is more or less scandalous.

Mr. Bryan: We don't admit this Court has jurisdiction.

The Commissioner: Then why do you appear?

Mr. Bryan: Because it has been overruled.

Mr. Rodger: I have a decision, anticipating that objection. The U.S. Supreme Court Reports, the highest Court in the land.

The Commissioner: That is my understanding of the law. If the letter is outside the jurisdiction, a copy can be produced.

Mr. Rodger: Otherwise a person can publish a libel in any place and no action can be brought.

Mr. Bryan: I object. I wish further to object on the ground that this libel was published in Manila and not Shanghai, and the Court has no jurisdiction.

The Commissioner: If you wrote a letter in Shanghai and published it in Manila, the venue would be in Manila; I don't agree. The libel is where the letter is written.

THE OFFENDING LETTER.

Mr. Rodger here read the part of the letter complained of and mentioned in the charge, as follows:—

"I have a long story to tell you some day as to the reason why these unfair methods have been introduced by the members of the firm of Fessenden and since they have done these things, I can tell you in confidence now that I have come into possession of evidence which will not only discredit them but ruin their names in the community. They realize this now and are trying to make complete retraction of what they have said and done in this matter."

Mr. Bryan: I ask that the whole of the letter be read.

Mr. Rodger: The entire letter is before the Court. These are the parts we object to.

Mr. Bryan: I ask that the whole of the letter be read.

Mr. Rodger: You cannot. (To witness), is that the letter sent to Manila, to your own knowledge?

A.—Yes.

This concluded the examination.

Mr. Bryan: I don't cross-examine. We don't admit the Court has jurisdiction.

The Commissioner: You have said that before.

Mr. Rodger: That is our case.

Mr. Bryan: I wish to again request that we be permitted to be heard on the question of jurisdiction.

The Commissioner: I have ruled on that motion and I don't wish to waste time discussing it. It is clearly in the Court's discretion. That ends the matter. I do not desire to hear any more argument on that point.

Mr. Bryan: Does the Court refuse to let us argue?

The Commissioner: It has been overruled.

Mr. Bryan: I wish it to go on the records that we have had no chance to read one decision, or to make any remarks. I am entitled to argue.

The Commissioner: If you make any more statements of that sort I will fine you for contempt. You will take your seat.

Mr. Bryan: I take my seat under the threat of a fine for contempt.

The Commissioner: The affidavit of prejudice does not lie in this case.

Mr. Bryan: Will you let me argue?

The Commissioner: I will not. Have you any witnesses?

Mr. Bryan: We don't care to call any witnesses. We will take out a writ of habeas corpus.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

The Commissioner: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the crime of criminal libel has been committed by William S. Fleming, it is ordered that he be held for trial before the Honourable the United States Court for China. Pending such action, bail will be fixed in the sum of \$1,000, the same as before.

Mr. Fleming: I would like to ask why do you say "W. S. Fleming," instead of "Mr. Fleming?" You have before objected when I

The Commissioner: These insulting remarks do not go with the Court for one minute. You take your seat and stay there. I may add that warrants on the petitions presented are denied.

Mr. Fleming: On what grounds are they denied? I have filed criminal complaints and I should like to know why warrants are denied. They are filed under oath.

The Commissioner: Maybe there will be affidavits on other matters.

Mr. Bryan: I enter my appearance

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN CONSULATE AT SHANGHAI REOPENED.

On July 26th, the German officials in Shanghai formally resumed possession of their old consular building in Whangpoo Road. The formality of handing over the property to them, the N.C. Daily News says, was carried out by Mr. S. K. Chen, chief secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Mr. K. Schirmer acting on behalf of the German Government. The Consul-General for the Netherlands and his staff were also present. To mark the event the German republican flag was hoisted.

For the present there is nobody holding the rank of German Consul-General in Shanghai, and no definite appointment is expected until the lapse of some weeks. In the meantime Mr. Schirmer is in charge. Prior to the declaration of war by China he had been for many years stationed in Shanghai, and is remembered best as Mixed Court Assessor. Some months ago he was in Peking as a member of the German Mission.

It is difficult to ascertain exactly how many Germans are now in Shanghai and district, but taking all members of the community into account—men, women and children—the number is certainly not below 300. Quite possibly it may prove to be as high as 500.

GERMAN PERSONNEL IN CHINA.

While Dr. von Borch is German Charge d'Affaires in Peking, the appointment has just been announced of a Minister in the person of Dr. A. Boyé. In a telegram sent by Reuter the name was stated as Herr Woge, Chief of the Commercial Section of the Foreign Office, but this was a mistake in transmission, the holder of that position being Dr. Boyé, who is expected in China about October. Dr. Boyé was on the German Consulate staff in Shanghai about 1904, and for some time was in charge there. He then went to the Foreign Office and latterly held the appointment mentioned. Concurrent with his arrival in China it is anticipated that definite appointments to the different Consulates will be made.

In the meantime these positions are held temporarily. While Mr. Schirmer, as stated, is in charge in Shanghai, Mr. Tigges, formerly acting Consul at Canton, has been posted to Tientsin. Dr. Bracklo, who may be remembered as having at one time been a Mixed Court Assessor in Shanghai, is acting at Hankow.

HONGKONG EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Mr. C. A. de Rosa's Exchange quotations for the month of July include the following table:—

	Gold	Silver	7 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Average Rate July, (1921) (Approx.)	—	2/8 1/2	10 1/4	40	6.23				
Highest Rate July, (1921)	38 1/2	2/9 1/2	10 3/4	50	6.50				
Lowest Rate July, (1921)	35 1/2	2/7	100	48	6.00				
Average Rate to date (1921) (Approx.)	—	2/8 1/2	100 1/2	49 1/2	6.00				

A FURTHER WARRANT SERVED.

Later in the afternoon, Mr. Fleming was served with another warrant of criminal libel, issued on the application of Mr. H. D. Rodger, as Acting District Attorney, on the sworn information of Manuel S. Conception. Mr. Fleming was again admitted to bail in the sum of \$1,000.

The libel is alleged on the basis of a communication dated July 20th, this year, addressed by Mr. Fleming to Messrs. F. J. Schuhl and H. D. Rodger. The part complained of is as follows:—

"Before entering upon any discussion of the different allegations that have been made by Mr. Conception, I wish to call your attention to the fact that this man is a Philippine, 23 years of age, with little experience in business and certainly not one who should have been entrusted with the management in Shanghai of an affair of such serious importance as the disaster with which the Philippine National Bank was faced in January and February last and from which it has not yet extricated itself."

If you are not already informed, you can readily learn that the probable losses which this Bank would have sustained had it been compelled by its creditors to liquidate its exchange contracts falling due before the end of June, this year, would have been between seven and 10 million taels and yet a young Filipino, with limited banking and business experience, was sent to Shanghai as the head of a commission to inquire into and adjust one of the most serious and critical affairs in which any Bank could have been involved.

"The character of this young man became apparent at once during his examination before you, when he arose from his chair and, in a burst of intense anger, stated to me: 'You are a son of a gun. If you talk that way, I will take a knife in your belly.' Thus we have an intimate view of the real nature of the man who, so easily and naturally reverts to the savage type from which he so recently sprung. His proper environment is among the cock-fighters and bolo-wielders of the Philippine jungle. Lying to him is an accomplishment."

"This man's conclusions and opinions have been accepted by you and upon his word the investigation is proceeding. If he represents the type of young patriot who is to assume the responsibility of governing the Philippine Islands, if the independence sought for by the Filipino politicians is to come about, then we may look forward to the future of that country with nothing but despair."

The preliminary hearing in this case has not yet been settled, but it will most probably be fixed for some time this week, whilst the hearing of the case in which Mr. Fessenden is concerned is almost certain to be tried by Judge Lobingier.

THE BURIAL OF A RUSSIAN CHILD AT PEKING.

A REPLY TO THE DALTA AGENCY'S ASSERTIONS.

We published some little time ago a circumstantial story circulated by the Delta Agency in Peking, concerning the refusal of Bishop Innocent of the Russian Orthodox Church to bury the child of Mr. and Mrs. Tajlita. We observe that the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Western Times* has had an interview with Bishop Innocent on the subject and he writes:—The following facts are of considerable interest and show to what extent the Bolshevik propagandists are willing to go to bolster up their cause.

Bishop Innocent stated that it was a fact that he had refused to inter the child, giving as his reason that all Bolsheviks had been excommunicated not by any single member of his Church, but by an Assembly of the Bishops, arch-Bishops, priests and other dignitaries of the Church. Even had he wanted to, it was not within his power to disobey the orders of his superiors. He stated, however, that the manner in which the whole case had been placed before the public was a distortion of the actual facts. He explained that Mr. Tajlita, at present a self-confessed Bolshevik, but at one time a Russian Consul, as his quotations concerning the history of the Russian Orthodox Church in China show, was well conversant with the fact that there were two Russian cemeteries in Peking. Besides the one close to the Cathedral there is a second one which has existed for more than two hundred years. People of all nationalities were allowed to bury their dead in that cemetery, by simply securing permission from the police. He naturally supposed that Mr. Tajlita, who must have been aware of this fact, would immediately get the necessary permission to bury his child in that cemetery.

The mother of the child told the Rev. Mr. Bentley that the child was a Lutheran. I asked Bishop Innocent to give me a little more evidence on this point, and with a certain amount of reluctance he showed me a letter he had received from Bishop Norris of the Anglican Church. In this letter Bishop Norris said with reference to the publicity that had been given to this case:—

"I should have taken no notice of the matter had it not been that the statements published in the papers were obviously to use the incident for political purposes. I think that the account (published in the papers) drew a contrast between your action and that of Mr. Bentley. Mr. Bentley was approached by the mother of the child who said that as the child had been baptised a Lutheran, it was therefore impossible for it to be buried in the cemetery of the Russian Orthodox Mission. Mr. Bentley took the funeral in due course, and it was only when it was over did he learn—(1) That you had been approached and had refused to bury the child; and (2) that the child had been baptised in the Orthodox Church and was not a Lutheran. I will only add, that of course, the words attributed to the 'British Priest' were never used by Mr. Bentley. This incident is now closed, and seems to call for no further action on my part, save this assurance that, if the true facts had been known, I should certainly have communicated with you before assenting to the burial of the child."

The above explanation of the affair gives a typical example of the manner in which the Bolshevik propaganda organ established in China will go to try and further their own cause. The evidence contained in Bishop Norris' letter to Bishop Innocent shows how the facts were distorted with a view, no doubt of trying to damage the Orthodox Mission here, which is Mission property and the property of the State, as the Bolsheviks in China are trying to claim. Everyone took the statements of the Bolshevik Agency here to be true, and as far as I can see no one took the trouble to verify them. Had they done so they would have secured the same evidence as I have secured. This case shows that the Bolshevik propaganda agencies here are willing to use any material that may come to their hands even if they have to distort the facts connected with it and on the death of a child to further their own cause.

END OF "E.P.D."

FORWARD CONTRACTS AND BAD DEBTS.

When the Finance Bill comes before the House of Commons on Report Stage, (says *The Morning Post* of June 28th), two new clauses will be moved by private members, which command the approval of the Federation of British Industries, as a solution of a financial difficulty.

They are designed to meet the problem as between firm and firm in the same industry. The Excess Profits Duty was invented to prevent profiteering, so that traders should not wax fat on the war which the soldiers were fighting. Trade is a delicate business. To mix the conditions fair, as between one competing firm and another, neat adjustments are required. Firms were subjected to a seven years' inquisition and proof, in the matter of war profits, so that a large percentage of those gains, rising to 60 per cent., should be transferred to the State to help to pay for the war.

Seven years from the declaration of war was the prescribed period. Business firms have their own dates for the making up of their annual accounts. These were adopted for the purposes of E.P.D.—the sooner the seven years started the sooner they would finish, the later the later, but an even seven years for everybody. The result of this arrangement has been that while in some cases the seven years expired in August, 1920, in others the seven years may endure until August 31st of this year. Differences of six months in the expiring dates are common, and they may affect certain firms to the extent of extermination, with the result that the burden of taxation will become heavier, and heavier on the firms which remain.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

The provisional census returns of Portuguese India, which includes besides Goa and the towns of Din, Daman and Nagravelli in Gujerat, give a population of 570,516 as compared with 543,942 in 1910 thus showing an increase of 22,274.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE "MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—This communication relative to the *mui tsai* question should have reached you for publication much earlier than this, but it was purposely withheld to ascertain the results of the mass meeting which was held at the Taiping Theatre in connection therewith.

That Slave Traffic exists in this Colony for purposes other than domestic is beyond doubt, and the efforts of the Hon. Messrs. Lau Chu Pak and Ho Fook to deny its existence by mass meeting demonstrations are not only futile but strengthen and justify the warfare waged against the system by that public-spirited and able lady, Mrs. Hazelwood.

Slave Traffic, whether it be for domestic or any other purpose, is wrong in conception and in principle, and in this civilised age every effort should be made to abolish the system entirely. I am much interested in the subject, and it would be very enlightening to know if the mass meeting held at the Taiping Theatre on Sunday last:

- 1.—Was the outcome of a suggestion of the Home Government, Local Government, or
- 2.—Was it conveyed by the Hon. Messrs. Lau Chu Pak and Ho Fook in response to a demand from the Chinese community to enable them to ventilate their feelings on the subject, or
- 3.—Was it merely organised by the two Hon. Chinese members of the Legislative Council, and for what purpose?

If No. 1, the meeting was certainly successful in that it suggested the formation of a Committee to protect and control the little slaves, which was really what the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons was being done.

If No. 2, the meeting was a failure and was in no way representative of popular Chinese feeling, for the simple reason that a very small percentage of owners of these slave girls was present.

Under the category of slave-owners, according to the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, comes the "Chinese gentleman" who acquires these slaves by virtue of his wealth; the "Tortoise," an epithet applied to a woman who deals in them for immoral purposes; and the "Slave

As far as I understand it, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook has no *mui tsai*, yet, while I admire him for that stand in so far as the *mui tsai* is concerned, I must disagree with him when he states that officials like Sir Henry May, Sir Stewart Lockhart, Messrs. Clementi, Halifax, Ross, Wolfe, McI. Messer and Fletcher know more, and have more experience in Chinese domestic affairs, than Mrs. Hazelwood, and would have put a stop to the *mui tsai* system if they had seen fit to do it. Maybe these gentlemen know more than Mrs. Hazelwood; maybe they have noticed the evils of the *mui tsai* system, but perhaps all of these gentlemen did not see fit to disturb, or consider it wise to interfere with, Chinese domestic life; and, unless the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook can produce evidence that these worthy officials were not against the system, it would be rather hard for any of us to believe that representatives and officials of the British Government could feel the same as Chinese feel on the subject and countenance it.

But all of these gentlemen, I am sure, throughout all the years that they have spent in China in acquiring a knowledge of the written and colloquial Chinese language and administering the Government must have at least gained the knowledge that *mui tsai* are classified under three headings:

The first of these is the *mui tsai*, which is just one of those little girls that can be bought and sold at will.

The second of these is the *chong kur mui*, which is a little slave-girl that comprises part of a bride's marriage dowry, and goes along as part of her goods and chattels.

The third of these is the *chi li mui*, which is a little servant girl who is employed as a servant girl, and not as a slave, performing the duties of a domestic, and earns from fifty (50) cents to two dollars (\$2) per month, including food.

With regard to Class 1, the "Chinese gentlemen," "Tortoises," and "Slave dealers" of this Colony are aware of the fact that it constitutes a crime to buy and or to sell slaves in Hongkong, and, for the purpose of evading the Law, the Deed of Transfer under which the child passes hands is so worded as to convey the meaning that the little slave-girl has been given by the parents to the other party as a benefactor in consideration of a sum of money paid by the benefactor to the poor parents to recompense them for the money that they spent in bringing up the child. This recompense, is called by the slave traffickers *keung choo ngan*, which, being translated literally, means "Ginger and Vinegar Money," whereas in the documents, as they are prepared in China according to the proper custom, it is the practice to insert the words *sun kar ngan*, which is the equivalent, literally speaking, to "Value of the Body," and precludes any argument as to the rightful ownership. It is an outright sale.

Whatever life the little slave is sold into—whether it be to the "Tortoise" for the purpose of prostitution; whether it be to the "Chinese gentleman," for whatever purposes he desires; or whether to the "Slave dealer" for the purpose of gain—the documents relating to the transfer contain the words *keung choo ngan* instead of *sun kar ngan* in order to avoid the penalties of the law, and all of these "Chinese gentlemen," "Tortoises," and "Slave dealers," under the guise of benefactors, pay a sum of money for the possession of the little slave, body and soul. Indeed, a delightful and novel form of philanthropy and charity!

Class 2 of these *mui tsai* are the same as No. 1, excepting that they form a part of the bride's dowry and go with her.

Class 3 of these *mui tsai* cannot really come under the heading of slaves, and should be the only form of *mui tsai*, but it might be advisable to introduce Legislative Measures to insure a proper age limit, proper treatment, etc., necessary to their welfare.

The Slave Traffic indulged in by the "Tortoises" is the particular branch that should be given attention at once. All of these little slaves bought by these "Tortoises" are brought up for the purpose of prostitution, and when of passable appearance, though not of age, are placed or located in a brothel at Shek Tong Tsui to earn for the "Tortoises." It is true that all these young girls have to get a kind of licence from the Secretary of Chinese Affairs before they can enter a brothel, but the farcical procedure the girls undergo at that office is such that now, if not all, of them secure their licences, whether they be of age or otherwise. To say the least, the system in vogue at the office of the Secretary of Chinese Affairs is such that it badly needs revision, and an investigation by a responsible Committee would do a lot to remedy conditions and prevent immature little girls from being forced into a life against their will which they probably could and would save themselves from, if they were allowed to mature and ripen in years, when they would be better able to choose the life they desire.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, I am, yours very truly,
T. H. K.
Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921.

LOSS OF THE "LUEN ON."

MARINE INSURANCE ACTION.
JUDGMENT RESERVED.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gomperts concluded the re-hearing of the action concerning the insurance of the *a.s. Luen On*, at the Supreme Court, yesterday.

The defence of the insurance company was that the vessel was not seaworthy at the time she put out to sea and that she returned to port, thereby deviating from her voyage and, as a result determining the policy.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (for the defence) called Mr. Charles James Thomson, chief boarding officer attached to the Harbour Department, who said he had twelve years' experience of the China Seas and had put in two years on the Hongkong-Manila run. He was a master mariner and joined the Government service in June, 1915. For two years, while attached to the examination service, he boarded the *Luen On* regularly at about weekly intervals.

Mr. Jenkin: Assuming she was properly equipped in all respects what is your opinion as to the *Luen On's* ability to make the trip (from Hongkong to Manila)?

Witness: With an ordinary monsoon I do not see any reason why she should not have done it.

The *Luen On* had a total carrying capacity of 180 tons—what in your opinion would be the total amount of ballast required for putting to sea at this period?—I should say two-thirds of her carrying capacity—120 tons.

Then if she went out with 80 tons of ballast, she would therefore in your opinion, be insufficiently ballasted?—I would not say she was sufficiently well ballasted to take her for a voyage of this kind.

Mr. Jenkin remarked that the ballast taken on when the ship returned made her total ballast up to 120 tons—the figure mentioned by Mr. Thomson.

"Discussing the possibility of the *Luen On's* having been lost through collision, Mr. Thomson said that on November 18th the moon was two days old, so that there would be no moonlight and not much starlight. The most likely chance of a collision was with one of the large fishing junks that were to be found around the track for 300 miles. These craft were much larger than the junks seen in Hongkong and very seldom carried lights, except when approaching other vessels, then they displayed a flash light. He knew of an instance where one of Butterfield & Swire's ships had collided with a junk with the result that one of the vessel's plates was bent right in.

If the *Luen On* hit a fishing junk there would be a ten to one chance of her foundering; if a junk hit the *Luen On* the latter would certainly fill up and founder. Usually the junks fished with heavy hawsers between them which were generally several inches thick and sometimes 500 feet long. If the *Luen On* ran into one of these hawsers she would be certain to go down.

Mr. Jenkin: From a marine point of view is the existence of these junks an actual obstacle to navigation—are they a real danger?

Witness: Yes, you have got to keep a look-out for them. You must keep your eyes skinned all the time as you never know the moment when one of them may pop up out of the darkness.

As to the likelihood of a report being made of such a collision, the witness pointed out that if the ship collided with a junk there would probably be no life saved on either craft. In any event the crew of the junk would quite possibly be too frightened to say anything about it.

In his address, Mr. Alabaster (for the owners), declared that Mr. Jenkin's contention that the vessel was unseaworthy was entirely fallacious. The fact that the captain had returned to port in order to take additional precautions was cited as evidence of the vessel's unseaworthiness, but that was just the same as saying that a man was necessarily dirty because he took a bath. The weather conditions were such, counsel submitted, that the captain, acting prudently and *bona fide* considered it to be in the interests of the venture that he should return to port. Had the vessel been unseaworthy she could not have lived through the sea during the three days she was out before returning to port for more ballast.

Mr. Alabaster claimed that the evidence showed that the vessel was seaworthy, and he argued that the master was quite justified in making the deviation.

His Lordship said that he would reserve judgment.

BATHING TRAGEDY.

CHILD DROWNED NEAR STONECUTTER'S.

Much sympathy will be felt for Mr. and Mrs. Bolderson of 35, Yik Kee Building, Nathan Road, Kowloon, whose seven-year old son fell into the harbour from a launch when returning from "Stonecutter's" on Tuesday evening.

Near the eastern entrance of the typhoon refuge the child overbalanced and fell into the water. The alarm was given immediately and the launch was stopped. Several people on the boat dived after the boy, but the body had sunk and has not yet been recovered.

COURT MARTIAL SENTENCE.

On the remaining charges against Lieut. A. E. Thompson, of the Wills Regt. the Court Martial has promulgated sentence—a reprimand. The accused officer was found not guilty of misappropriation of funds and of all other charges except that of altering an entry to the extent of \$4.30—which he admitted having done, in ignorance of book-keeping rules.

OPIUM UNDER ANCHOR CHAINS.

SUMMONS AGAINST INDO-CHINA CO. DISMISSED.

"NOT SATISFACTORILY PROVED EITHER WAY."

The hearing was concluded, before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, of the case in which the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., through the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., were summoned for allowing one of their steamers, the *Kumang*, to be used for the transportation of illicit opium.

Mr. N. L. Smith, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted; and Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) defended.

The opium was found beneath the bottom of the chain lockers, with 30 tons of anchor chain on top, and the prosecution submitted that as the opium could not have been placed there without the removal of the chain, and as such removal required steam and must come within the cognisance of the ship's officers, the Company was clearly liable.

The defence called exhaustive evidence that the chain had never been fully paid out, and that no one could get down between the chain and the sides of the locker.

It was suggested that the informer might throw some light on the matter.

Mr. Smith said he had been unable to find the actual informer, but he had got it second hand that it was not necessary to take the chain up to get underneath the chain locker. If he were permitted to recall Revenue Officer Ward, that witness would say that he got down there before the chain had been paid out. The Magistrate: Revenue Officer Ward said at first he could not do so.

Mr. Smith said it seemed such an elaborate hiding-place that, although the Magistrate must convict under the Section (he submitted), the European officers were to some extent exonerated. Mr. Smith added that he was now inclined to take the view that the cable was not moved.

Mr. Crew then called Mr. George Gray, ex-second officer of the *Kumang*, who said it would be impossible to get down between the chain and the sides of the chain locker or for the chain to be run out without the officers knowing it.

Mr. Harold Meek, the present second officer, gave similar evidence. He said that the chain would not go into the chain locker unless it was closely stowed. Mr. Claud Hassell, cadet on the ship, said he was in the chain locker after the overhaul to see that the chains were properly stowed.

Mr. Smith: I think it is quite incredible that the opium was put on board in dock, in Hongkong, last January, as suggested.

The Magistrate: Unfortunately we are a little in the dark. I relied on Mr. Smith's getting something from the informer. Evidence has been given with great multiplicity that the chain would fill the locker and would prevent the passage of anybody, but now Mr. Smith suggests recalling the first witness to contradict what he said before, I do not feel inclined to consent to it. As the evidence stands it does not seem I can reasonably convict. It simply amounts to the issue not being proved by the Crown. On the evidence I do not think I can possibly find that the crew or servants of the company can have access to the place where the opium was found.

Mr. Smith: It will be cleared up if we could have more evidence from Revenue Officer Ward, but of course I should have got that out in the first instance.

Mr. Crew: The position of any defendant is difficult if the prosecution's witnesses are allowed to eat their own words.

The Magistrate: I think as the case stands it will have to be left in its present unsatisfactory position and remain unproved as to how the opium got there. I shall find that on the evidence the defendants are exonerated, adding that I do not think it had been satisfactorily proved either way.

A PASSENGER'S POSSESSIONS

TWO KINDS OF CONTRABAND.

A steamer passenger on the *Tailee* was sentenced, yesterday, to six months' hard labour for having in his possession two revolvers and four rounds of ammunition, and fined \$250 (or a further three months' imprisonment), for having attempted to smuggle into the Colony over 5,000 dutiable cigarettes.

A Chinese revenue officer found the accused lying on the hatch with his head on a basket. Inside two bundles of Chinese bamboo hats, one on each side of the accused, witness found the contraband. When the witness pulled out a small bag containing the revolvers and ammunition from inside one of the hats, the accused snatched it from him and attempted to throw it overboard.

The accused explained that he snatched the bag because he thought it was a coat which he had given to a clansman on board to wash. He was a farmer in the country and came here to look for a friend who had promised to find work for him.

When the sentence was translated to him, accused asked for the fine to be reduced. He said that on the way to Hongkong he had lost several hundreds of dollars in Sunning and was now almost penniless.

The Magistrate (Mr. Lindsell): You are a liar. If you were really a farmer in the country, it is impossible for you to have had several hundreds of dollars to throw away in gambling.

IN ALL CLUBS HOTELS

MAHER JOHNSTON'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS PER BOTTLE
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. \$3.75
PER CASE \$44.00
DUTY PAID.

SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH CHINA FOR

Cutler Palmer & Co.
The Wine Merchants of the East

LANE, CRAWFORD'S
Established 1855 Telephone 1741

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

RELIABLE ENGLISH MAKERS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA HUMOROUS TALKING RECORDS.

1516 COHEN ON THE TELEPHONE
(HAPPY THO' MARRIED)

2199 COHEN PHONES FROM BRIGHTON
(COHEN PHONES HEALTH DEPT.)

2488 COHEN AT THE ESTATE OFFICE
(COHEN PHONES HIS TAILOR)

1888 CASEY AT THE DENTIST'S
(CASEY AS A DOCTOR)

1940 CASEY AS A JUDGE
(MRS. DUGAN'S DISCOVERY)

ANDERSON'S
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

Powell

TELEPHONE 346.

OUR CASH SALE

NOW PROCEEDING FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY.

SPECIAL OFFER.
LADIES' WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS \$8.50 per pair.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL CHOIR

MALE and FEMALE SOPRANO VOICES URGENTLY NEEDED for the Cathedral Choir. Will those willing to join kindly communicate with Mr. T. P. M. BEVAN of the Asiatic Petroleum Co. or apply to him in person at the Cathedral any **TUESDAY or THURSDAY**, between 6 and 7 o'clock.

Offers will be gratefully received.

Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921. 1232



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 8th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** on New Road from Bowen Road to Wanchai Gap in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Location	Area	Upset Price
1	Approx. 170 feet by 170 feet	Between Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap	28,900 sq. ft.	2,500



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 8th day of August, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of **CROWN LAND** at Fo Pang, Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements	Location	Area	Upset Price
1	Approx. 170 feet by 170 feet	Between Bowen Road and Wanchai Gap	28,900 sq. ft.	2,500

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ATREUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 3rd inst.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd Aug., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1921. 1235

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS

THE Company's Steamship

"KITANO MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 10th Aug. 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday and Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921. 1238

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M. MANUEL BAPTISTA and **M. PUN MAN YOK** are authorized to Sign for our firm.

BAPTISTA, YOK & CO., LTD.
8, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, August 3rd, 1921. 1237

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on **WEDNESDAY**, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. (Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on **SAUNDERS DAY**, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalize the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company at Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalization such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid on **WEDNESDAY**, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day transferred the Agency of the **QUEEN INSURANCE CO.** to Messrs. **W. E. LOVELL & CO.**
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1277

NOTICE.

WE have This Day transferred the Agency of the **NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.** to Messrs. **RANS & CO.**
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1259

NOTICE.

WE have This Day transferred the Agency of the **LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.** to Messrs. **T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.**
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1250

NOTICE.

WE have This Day taken over the AGENCY of the **LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.** from Messrs. **DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.**
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. 1259

NOTICE.

LYSON CO.

OWING to the death of Mr. CHUI CHUEN YAN, Chief Manager of the above Firm, the only persons now authorized to Sign for the Firm are—
Mr. TAM CHUEN NAM, Sub-manager.
Mr. SIU KAM, Secretary.
whose joint Signatures are necessary to all Documents or Transactions executed for and on behalf of the Firm.
[1921]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be Payable on **TUESDAY**, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be **CLOSED** from **TUESDAY**, August 2nd, to **TUESDAY**, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. E. ELLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 18th, 1921. [1197]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING per Share on account of the year 1921 has been declared.

The **DIVIDEND** will be payable on and after **WEDNESDAY**, the 24th day of August, 1921, to Shareholders on the Register on **TUESDAY**, the 9th day of August, 1921, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2/7 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1921. [1236]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 400,000 FULLY-PAID BONUS SHARES.

THE Issue of 400,000 Fully-paid Bonus Shares (which was authorized at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 4th January, last) at the rate of two fully-paid new Shares in respect of every five Shares held, has now been allotted.

Applications from Holders of Share Warrants to receive will be received at the Canton Office of the Italian Mining Administration. Applications must be made in person or through a Banker or other duly authorized Agent and must be accompanied by the Warrants to Bearers, in respect of which the Application is made, with Coupon No. 18 to 20 intact. These Coupons must not be detached.

Applications through the Post cannot be dealt with.

W. S. NATHAN,
Agent & General Manager.
[1228]

WARNING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the exclusive exhibition rights for China of the Charles Chaplin film called "THE KID" is the property of the First National Exhibitors Circuit and that these rights have not been sold or leased to any person or firm in China.

Proceedings will be taken against anybody exhibiting fraudulent or stolen copies of this film in China.

A. KRUEL,
Counsel for
First National Exhibitors Circuit.
Shanghai, July 20th, 1921. [1249]

IN THE CONSULAR COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT SWATOW, CHINA.

In re Estate of **ALBERT L. WATERS** deceased.

CAUSE NO. 1
ESTATE NO. 1.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PURSUANT to an Order of said Court, **NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** to all persons having claims against the Estate of **ALBERT L. WATERS**, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at **SWATOW, CHINA**, on or before **January 27th, 1922**, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

(P. D. KINCAID,
Administrator.
Swatow, China, July 20th, 1921. [1248]

INTIMATION

MORNY FACE POWDER

TOILET WATERS

PERFUMES

DUSTING POWDERS

SOAPS

We have just received a shipment of the above from

MORNY FRERES LTD, of

London and Paris.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Telephone 18.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, August 4th, 1921.

SIMPLY A MATTER OF DEGREE!

It is somewhat interesting to read, in the full report of the case before the Court of Appeal of *Aksionairnyye, et. v. Sagar* (37 T.L.R. 777), what Lord Justice SCOTT said with regard to the contention that the act of the 'Bolshevik Government' in confiscating private property was 'in its nature, so immoral and so contrary to the principles of justice as recognised by this country, that the Courts of this country ought not to pay any attention to it.' He said, in effect: 'What right have we to stigmatize the act of the Bolshevik Government as immoral and unjust when our own elected Government is doing practically the same thing? British citizens who may contribute to the State more than half their income in income-tax and super-tax, and a large proportion of their capital in large duties, with the fear of a capital levy hanging over their heads, can hardly declare a foreign State immoral which considers (though, we may think, wrongly) that to vest individual property in the State, as representing all the citizens, is the best form of proprietary right.'

This was the case which decided the practicability of the Trade Agreement made between Great Britain and Russia, the Court of Appeal reversing a previous decision by Mr. Justice ROUSE by which confiscated gold tendered for payment might be seized by the original owners. It was held in the original case that, the Soviet Government not being recognised *de facto*, the only owners who could be recognized were those who established their claim satisfactorily in the British Courts. The decision reached by the Court of Appeal follows on the British Government's recognition of the Soviet Government as the *de facto* Government of Russia. The appeal, which concerned a deal conducted in London by M. KRASSIN last August, was brought by Messrs. JAMES SAGAR &

Co., a firm of timber importers, who purchased from the Russian Government a quantity of veneer which was confiscated from a Russian firm.

Lord Justice SCOTT, in the course of his judgment, said: 'I do not feel able to come to the conclusion that the legislation of a State recognized by my Sovereign as an independent sovereign State is so contrary to moral principle, that the Judges ought not to recognize it. The responsibility for recognition or non-recognition, with the consequences of such rests on the political advisers of the Sovereign, and not on the judges.' The whole idea to be gleaned from the judgment is that, our political advisers having decided to recognize the Bolshevik Government, with the necessary consequence that such recognition meant also the recognition of the validity of any acts of that Government, our judges could not refuse to abide by that decision; more especially as the acts complained of were not altogether different from the acts of our own Government. The only difference is that, while the Bolshevik Government confiscated the whole of an individual's property above a certain value, our Government confiscated the greater portion of a wealthy individual's property, and a fear exists that it might yet confiscate, if not the whole, then a great deal more of such wealthy individual's property—thus showing that there is, after all, very little difference between the legislation of the Bolsheviks and that of our Parliamentary representatives. If we cannot call the latter immoral and unjust, we cannot so call the former!

To-day is the seventh anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany.

The Peking-Tientsin aerial mail has been suspended because of the Aeronautical Department's lack of funds.

A labourer was killed in the shipyard at Kowloon Dock on Tuesday through falling to the bottom of the dock while wrapping the side of a ship.

Twenty million dollars' worth of chandu (opium) was sold in the F.M.S. during 1920 as against seventeen millions worth in 1919. The price was, of course, increased.

There was a great demand from the Botanic Gardens last year for the smaller varieties of Maiden-hair ferns, small flowering trees, shrubs and Bamboo Palms (*Chrysalidocarpus*), the total number of plants sold being 1,955.

It is interesting to read that eighty flowering shrubs and 100 Ficus creepers were planted on Crown Land at Wanchai Gap last year at the expense of a building contractor who had damaged the wild trees and shrubs, there.

It is reported in a Shanghai paper that 'the official in charge of executions' has arrived from Hongkong to hang a Chinese who has been sentenced to death by the Judge of H.M. Supreme Court for the murder of two Chinese in connection with a robbery from a store.

Last week there were notified six cases of plague (four fatal); two of enteric fever (one British; four of cerebro spinal fever (two fatal); one of puerperal fever (fatal) and five deaths from influenza; all Chinese; and five cases of paratyphoid fever, one Japanese, and three Chinese.

The Shanghai Bankers Association is reported to have sent a protest to the Cabinet at Peking against the decision to raise a loan of \$30,000,000. The ground of their objection is that the securities offered are not dependable while the uses to which the proceeds of the loan are to be applied are too vaguely stated.

A Northern contemporary remarks that summer holiday-makers from China and French Indo-China seem to be keeping away from Japan this year, and the hotels report a 'general slump' in applications from people in China who usually come here for the summer vacation. Police reports from Hakone, Miyazaki, Itoya and Karuzawa say at present there are not as many holiday makers there as last year, and the majority are Japan residents.

By the instruction of His Excellency the Governor, a large quantity of seed of 'Jak' Fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) from the two specimen trees in the Old and New Gardens was collected last year from the largest fruits and sown. The Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department reports that the whole of the seeds germinated and about 500 young plants were raised for planting on the island and in the New Territories.

Chinese in Hankow are highly indignant over the high-handed manner in which the Japanese Consul-General is said to be attempting to extend the Japanese Settlement by enclosing forcibly a strip of land outside the Settlement limit. In view of the gravity of the matter, which may serve as a precedent to the detriment of China, a demonstration will be made by the people under the leadership of the Hankow Federated Citizens Union, Hankow and Wuchang Students Association, etc., says a Hankow message.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department mentions that about 5,504,100 square feet were cleared of undergrowth around houses in various parts of the Colony in connection with anti-malarial measures last year. At Mount Davis an area of 118,125 square feet of Crown Land was cleared by the Military Authorities under the supervision of a forest officer. 43,310 square feet of undergrowth were cleared for the Public Department in connection with the formation of new roads.

Those who suffer from 'Hay Fever' will be interested to learn from the annual report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department that the removal of the flowers of the common Privet, *Ligustrum sinense*, has now become part of the regular programme of the Department. The pollen from the flowers of this plant, which is very readily carried by the wind, is said to be the chief cause of 'Hay Fever'. All the flowers were removed last year from plants in the vicinity of houses and in many cases whole plants were destroyed.

Dr. Phillip Tyan, who for some time has been Counsellor of the Office of Foreign Affairs, has been nominated for appointment as Minister to Cuba. The Chinese Government has had considerable difficulty in handling Cuban matters. These are supposed to be under the direction of the Minister to Mexico but it is too far away and it places too great a burden on the Minister in Mexico. Many cases have arisen which required the personal attention of a Minister in Havana and the new post was accordingly created. Dr. Tyan is a graduate of Cambridge, and is well known in diplomatic circles. The post of Counsellor to the Foreign Office will be filled by Mr. Tsao Yung-hsiang.

The Report of the Superintendent of Prisons in Hongkong for the year 1920, shows that 5,193 prisoners were received in the prison during the year. This showed a decrease of 50 compared with the record for 1919. There was an increase of prisoners convicted for larceny, the number being 1,170 against 1,048 for the previous year. The number of 'Revenue Grade' prisoners admitted to prisons was 2,268. Convictions under the Opium Ordinance accounted for 367, and convictions under the Gambling Ordinance for 186. The highest figure in a list of 63 'Revenue Grade' offences for which imprisonment was imposed was 434 for Hawking without a licence. 174 prisoners were whipped by order of the Courts. There were nine executions during the year.

BURGLARS BUSY.

THREE DWELLING HOUSES ENTERED.

Two thefts from dwelling houses, reported from Kowloon, are thought to have been committed by house boys.

Mr. Cuff, head guard of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, returned home on Tuesday, from duty, to find that his room had been entered and a locked box opened by means of a duplicate key. His 'Smith' revolver and another revolver (name of maker unknown) and nine rounds of .32 ammunition, the property of Mr. Winyard—who lives in the same quarters, were stolen. The thief also broke open a drawer in the chest of drawers and took two pairs of winter uniform trousers, and a brass coffee pot worth \$5. Mr. Cuff suspects his house boy, who has absconded.

No. 24, Dock Terrace, the residence of Mr. J. C. McLeggan, draughtsman, of the Kowloon Dock, was entered on Monday night through the front door which had been accidentally left unlocked. Two \$100 notes were stolen from the pocket of a pair of trousers. Mr. McLeggan suspects a Chinese youth whom he dismissed from his service recently.

On Tuesday, while Mr. S. Hope, draughtsman, of the Taihook Dock, was in the office, his house, No. 6, Stanley Terrace, was entered by a thief who forced the bedroom door and the drawer of a desk, and stole \$200 in notes and jewellery worth \$30.

JEWELLER'S SHOP RAIDED.
STREET FIRING IN YAUMATI.

There were exciting happenings in Yaumati at eight o'clock, on Tuesday night when a jeweller's shop was robbed by thieves and shots were fired in an encounter with the police.

The premises of the Wo Hing goldsmith's shop in Shanghai Street were locked for the night when three men, armed with revolvers, entered. While one man covered the accountant, who was sitting behind the counter, the other two fired one shot each in order to intimidate the shop-people. With the folks safely locked in the kitchen, the robbers smashed the glass top of the counter with the handles of their revolvers and helped themselves to jewellery worth \$3,000. After binding the accountant they escaped in the direction of Kanau Street. Lance-Sergeant Cargill and Chinese Sergeant 135, who were attracted by the revolver shots, arrived just in time to see the robbers escaping. The robbers ran towards the Peking Theatre from the rear of which they climbed the hill in the direction of King's Park. The pursuers fired at the fugitives and the latter replied with a couple of volleys and then disappeared under cover of the darkness.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate, General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

Typhoon in about 128 deg. Long. E. 14 deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.
Typhoon in about 120 deg. Long. E. 13 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BASEBALLERS ACQUITTED.

RECEIVE OVATION FROM CROWD.

CHICAGO, August 3rd.

Seven professional baseballers, who were alleged to have accepted bribes from gamblers to lose certain games in last year's series of baseball matches for the Championship of the World, and two men accused of giving such bribes have been found "not guilty" after six weeks' trial.

The crowd gave an ovation to the accused after the verdict.

EARLIER CABLES.

SILESIAN PROBLEM.

SCOPE OF SUPREME COUNCIL.

LONDON, August 3rd.

While authorities in London are of the opinion that the Supreme Council will confine its attention to the Silesian question and will be of the briefest duration, Paris messages show that the French contemplate a protracted council of the widest scope.

Le Matin says that, besides Belgium, invitations will probably be sent to Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania, while, if the discussions on the Near Eastern question develop, Greece will be heard.

Contrary to Mr. Lloyd George's belief, expressed in the House of Commons, yesterday, Le Matin says it is doubtful whether the experts will finish their labours as regards Upper Silesia before the meeting of the Council. Hence, the decisions of the Council as regards Silesia will probably merely be provisional. Le Matin anticipates that the Council is bound to take steps to save the famine-stricken population of Russia.

SATISFACTION IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 1st.

The papers are unanimous in expressing satisfaction at the complete agreement between Great Britain and France over Silesia. The Supreme Council is to meet on August 8th in Paris or Boulogne.

M. Briand has wired to the Ambassador in Berlin to join his British and Italian colleagues in requesting Germany to prepare for the conveyance of Allied troops to Silesia—Havas.

INDIAN BOYCOTT.

MR. GANDHI'S DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Reuters Bombay correspondent says that in the presence of thousands of people including many delegates to the All-India Congress Committee, Mr. Gandhi lighted a bonfire of an enormous heap of clothes made of foreign cloth, in accordance with the Nationalist campaign to encourage the revival of home spinning.

CARPENTIER-GIBBON FIGHT.

VENUE AND DATE OF CONTEST.

NEW YORK, August 2nd.

Tex Rickard announces that the Carpenter-Gibbons fight will probably be held in Madison Square Garden late in October, or early in November.

DEATH OF CARUSO.

SUDDEN RELAPSE AT SORRENTO.

NAPLES, August 2nd.

Signor Caruso had a sudden relapse at Sorrento, and was brought to Naples. Four specialists, who were summoned, decided on an immediate operation for the removal of an abscess between the liver diaphragm, which had caused acute peritonitis.

IRISH TRUCE.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PREMIER AND MR. DE VALERA.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said it was agreed at the conference between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. de Valera that, if the negotiations broke down, there would be reasonable notice of the termination of the truce.

DEATH OF FRENCH SCIENTIST.

M. PERRIER, EX-DIRECTOR OF THE FRENCH MUSEUM OF NATIONAL SCIENCES, IS DEAD.

PARIS, August 2nd.

M. Perrier, ex-Director of the French Museum of National Sciences, is dead—Havas.

ASSAULTS UPON FRENCH OFFICERS.

ENGLISH OFFICER ARRESTS ALLEGED MURDERER.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The alleged murderer (a German) of the French Major Montalegre was arrested yesterday by an English officer. Another German assault against a French captain took place in the train between Berlin and Bremen—Havas.

CRICKET.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Leicester beat Northamptonshire by 183 runs.
Middlesex beat Sussex by 259 runs.
Kent beat Hampshire by 8 wickets.
Derbyshire won its match against Warwickshire on the first innings also.
Yorkshire against Lancashire, and Essex against Worcestershire.
Gloucestershire defeated Somerset by one wicket.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIBERIAN MAIL ROUTE.

LONDON, August 2nd.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions whether there were any prospects of resuming the pre-war mail routes to the Far East, Mr. Kellaway said that there were no immediate prospects of utilising the Siberian route again, as it had not yet offered the necessary conditions of speed and security.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL"]

WRONGLY REQUISITIONED SHIPS.

STRAITS GOVERNMENT TO PAY COMPENSATION.

SINGAPORE, August 2nd.

The Supreme Court here has given judgment in favour of the Eastern Shipping Company in an important action in which the company claimed compensation on the ground that the Government wrongly requisitioned nine of the company's ships during the war.

(The pleadings in this action were given in a recent issue of the Daily Press—Ed.)

MURDERER EXECUTED AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

The Chinese K. H. Peter, who murdered two Chinese on June 5th, was executed this morning.

HEAT WAVE AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

The heat wave continues. There have been many cases of prostration, several fatal.

WORLD'S MOST COSTLY MOTOR CAR.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

The most costly motor car in the world is being exhibited here. It cost \$35,000 gold and was ordered for Chang Tso-lin, Tachun of Manchuria.

NEW TREES IN THE COLONY.

From the Report of the Superintendent of the Botanical Department we learn that the following trees, which are being tried for the first time in the Colony, were planted in suitable places in the Old and New Botanical Gardens:—*Bauhinia candicans*, *Thuja plicata*, *Cupressus lusitanica*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *Eugenia uniflora*, *Eugenia myrsinifolia*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, and a number of new varieties of Hibiscus raised in Honolulu.

Two young plants of *Rhodoleia Chamissoi*, two of the white-flowered variety of *Bauhinia variegata*, one of *Ficus Granatum* and one of *Zizyphus vulgaris* were also planted.

F.M.S. GOVERNMENT'S RUBBER POLICY.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

At a recent meeting of the Federal Council of the Malay States the Hon. Mr. W. Duncan asked:—Will the Government, in view of the present over production of rubber, consider the desirability of refusing to alienate any more land for rubber cultivation for a period of three years or longer?

The Government reply was in the following terms:—The question of refusing to alienate any more land for rubber cultivation has already received the attention of the Government which is of opinion that the present depression in the rubber planting industry is due to a temporary under-consumption of rubber as a result of the world-wide depression of trade. It is thought that, when consumption is normal, a demand for all the rubber that is likely to be produced, will probably arise. A rubber tree takes 5 or 6 years to arrive at the yielding stage; and it is confidently expected that the present depression will have passed away long before any tree that has not yet been planted can come into bearing. To refuse to alienate land for rubber cultivation for a period of three years or longer as is suggested in this question, will merely be to drive into other countries persons who are hopeful of the future of the rubber industry. Moreover, any person who is at present willing to introduce capital and to employ labour should not be turned away.

\$10,000 A YEAR TO DRESS A MERE MAN.

The best dressed man in the world looks like one thousand dollars when he steps out formally to dinner, a Fifth Avenue clothier told the United Press.

In a year, he spends at least \$10,000 for his modern fix leaves.

Here is what they say is the best that money can buy and what it takes to buy it:—

Dress suit	\$250
Top coat	125
Silk hat	35
Shoes	20
Shirt	15
Stock	15
Accessories (including a little jewellery and personal incidentals)	540
Total	\$1,000

When he lays in a stock of twenty outfits for dress, street, business, dinner, afternoon, theatre, sport and motor wear with a yachting costume, the yearly bill will run to \$10,000, it was said.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN HONGKONG.

The following information is given in the Medical and Sanitary Reports for the year 1920, just issued:—

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
Chinese	1,338	737	2,115
Non-Chinese	184	153	337
Total 1920	1,522	890	2,412
Total 1919	1,402	732	2,134

This gives a general civil birth rate of 4.33 per 1,000 as compared with 4.1 in 1919 and 4.1 in 1918.

The birth-rate among the non-Chinese civil community was 19.78 per 1,000 as compared with 20.6 in 1919 and 22.07 in 1918.

The nationality of the non-Chinese civil community was as follows:—British 104, Portuguese 71, Indians 43, Americans 14, Malay 13, Japanese, Dutch and Filipino 8 each, Spanish and French 3 each, Samoan, Brazilian, Arabian, Mauritanian, Russian, Danish, Persian and Persian 1 each.

The birth-rate amongst the Chinese as calculated from the registered births was 3.69 per 1,000 as compared with 3.9 per 1,000 in 1919.

An accurate calculation of the Chinese birth-rate is impossible as many Chinese births are not registered owing to a native custom of not registering children unless they have survived for at least one month, and also owing to the constant flow of people to and from the mainland of China.

Many children of about one month of age and less are left sick at the various convents or abandoned dead in the streets, on the hillside and in the harbour. The number of such during 1920 was 1,746.

If it be assumed that all these children were born in the Colony but not registered, this would bring the total births to 4,162 and the general birth rate to 7.61 per 1,000, while it would bring the Chinese birth-rate to 7.23 instead of 3.69 per 1,000.

The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked among the Chinese, there being for the year 1920, 100 males to every 100 females (215 to 100 in 1919 and 194 to 100 in 1918).

In the non-Chinese population the proportion of male to female births during 1920 was 100.6 to 100 (120 to 100 in 1919 and 102 to 100 in 1918).

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 12,419 (11,647 in 1919 and 13,714 in 1918).

The general death rate was 21.19 per 1,000, as compared with 23.2 in 1919 and 24.4 in 1918.

The Chinese deaths numbered 12,151, which gives a death-rate for Chinese of 22.78 per 1,000, as compared with 23.3 in 1919 and 24.5 in 1918.

The deaths of non-Chinese civilians numbered 268, giving a death-rate of 17.9 per 1,000 (21.9 in 1919 and 19.5 in 1918).

The nationalities of the deceased were as follows:—British 61, Indian 35, Portuguese 52, Japanese 41, Filipino 10, Malay 7, American 8, Eurasian 4, Polish 3, French 3, Dutch and Norwegian 2 each, Czechoslovak, Samoan, Persian, Swiss, Spanish and Italian 1 each.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 3,373, being 31.1 per cent. of the total number of deaths as compared with 29.8 per cent. in 1919.

The deaths of children between one and five years of age were 2,448 (1,807 in 1919).

There were 40 deaths of children under one year of age amongst the non-Chinese community (25 in 1919 and 40 in 1918).

Among the Chinese population the deaths of infants numbered 3,342 (3,449 in 1919 and 4,219 in 1918) while only 2,113 births were registered.

THE HONGKONG RENTS ORDINANCE.

A SINGAPORE COMMENT.

The Singapore Free Press in a leader discussing the Hongkong Rents Ordinance, says:—

We have, of course, no wish to criticise any action of a neighbouring Colony whose Legislative Council is more widely representative than our own. The final reason for the Bill was in quite recent times that had taken place in quite recent months, and the Bill certainly does cut out the danger of buyers at inflated prices from making the tenants pay for their speculative buying. The Government hope that the measure may not interfere with building development and claim that the exemption of new buildings from the operation of the Bill will operate against that but was able to give no solid reason for this hope.

As a contemporary points out, it offers no inducement to the building of Chinese tenement property, but on the contrary shakes confidence in house-building as a profitable investment, with the likelihood that the need for legislative restriction having been once admitted, there is no justification for supposing that it will not be again applied or even extended. But plainly any such measure as that of Hongkong, or of our rent board ordinance, must only be regarded as a temporary measure in a time of peculiar difficulty and emergency. Such measures do not add a single cubicle to the housing capacity of the town, but they are a temporary palliative—an unwelcome necessity—the real remedies being land development schemes wherein the Government itself shall be careful to avoid rack-renting for the land, but shall provide many new sites at a reasonable price, the provision of streets and facilities for the new habitations, in the shape of water and gas and drainage, so that building on a large scale shall be encouraged. But, of course, in the long run, any interference with the "freedom of trade" in houses must tend to discourage capital from going into that business.

EMIGRATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

HONGKONG STATISTICS.

The following extracts are taken from the Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for the year 1920:—

The number of female and minor passengers examined and allowed to proceed abroad was 20,600 (women 13,002, girls 1,734, and boys 5,864) as compared with 8,660 in 1919.

During the year one ship carrying women and children left for South Africa, and three for Mauritius.

Emigrants to Bangkok are not now brought to this office for examination.

The record of the occupations of the female emigrants over 16 years of age shows that out of a total of 13,002, 4,286 were going to join relatives, 2,839 with relatives, or husbands, 733 as tailresses, 1,199 as prostitutes, 2,330 as maid-servants or nurses, 235 as cooks, 338 to work in tin mines or on plantations. There were also 1 teacher, 4 actresses, 54 hairdressers, 5 nuns and 1 repatriated by Government.

Five out of the total number of women were detained for enquiries as against 44 in 1919. Of these two were restored to their relatives, one was sent to her native place, one was married, and one sent to a convent.

REPATRIATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

(a)—From Singapore.—Thirty-six (36) prostitutes who went to Singapore were sent back on the ground that they were too young to practice prostitution. They were all sent off to their destinations.

Sixteen (16) prostitutes were sent back from Singapore at their own request.

Four applications were received for the recovery of women who had emigrated to Singapore. Two were found to be based on false information; the others were applications for the recovery of women who had emigrated as prostitutes. Both these latter were recovered and headed back to their relatives.

Six girls were repatriated from Singapore in connection with "trafficking" cases. Of these girls one was given in adoption as a daughter to a family in Hongkong, and the others were sent away to their homes in the country.

Four women were repatriated by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Singapore, because on various grounds they were unable to make a living in the country.

(b)—From Penang.—Five prostitutes were repatriated from Penang on the ground that they were too young to practice prostitution there.

One prostitute found in Penang in a destitute condition was repatriated to China.

One woman whose husband was killed in a motor-car accident was repatriated.

(c)—From Bangkok.—Three women who had emigrated to Bangkok, were noticed to proceed to the Straits, and were forced to become prostitutes. They were recovered and repatriated by the Straits Government.

(d)—From Java.—One woman who was unable to earn her living in Java was repatriated, and arrangements were made by this office to have her returned to her native place.

(e)—British North Borneo.—A woman was repatriated from Jember, because in the opinion of the Chinese Consul and the Chinese Community she was undesirable.

All efforts to trace through the Committee of the Po Loung Kue the whereabouts of her relatives failed and she was allowed to proceed to her home unaccompanied.

Prosecutions under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance, undertaken by this office numbered 12 with 10 convictions as compared with 7 cases and 3 convictions in 1919.

FORESTRY WORKS.

DEVELOPMENT AT CHEUNG CHAU AND FANLING.

The following extracts are from the annual Report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department (Mr. H. Green):—

Formation of Pine Tree Plantations.—8,424 one-year-old pine tree seedlings were planted on the bare hills at Cheung Chau.

Forty pounds of *Pinus Massoniana* seeds were sown on the bare hills at Fanling.

On the lower slopes of the hills at Cheung Chau, about 50 lbs. of *Pinus Massoniana* and a small quantity of American Pine seeds were sown broad-cast. All grass and scrub were cleared away and the area was formed by the Public Works Department were thickly sown with *Pinus Massoniana* seeds.

Broad-leaved Trees Planted.—880 broad-leaved trees of various kinds were planted on the hills at Fanling, 250 on Lok Ma Chau Road, 141 on Castle Peak Road, 219 on the road between Bantin and Castle Peak, 76 on Antau Road and 70 on other roads in the New Territories.

The trees planted in these areas were chiefly *Casuarina*, *Colletmon*, *Poinciana*, *Erythrina*, and *Albizia*.

In addition to these, 25 trees of various kinds were planted in place of those which had died out on the slopes of Fanling Hills, 50 on Fanling Road, 75 on Tai Po Road, 19 on Shing Shui Road, 387 on the Frontier Road, Fanling, 22 on the Cross Road, Fanling, 187 on Lok Ma Chau Road, 141 on Castle Peak Road, 219 on the road between Bantin and Castle Peak, 76 on Antau Road and 70 on other roads in the New Territories.

Miscellaneous Planting.—The forester who is now permanently stationed at Cheung Chau has been able to prevent most of the illicit cutting of wild and planted trees there. All the trees are doing well and have much improved the appearance of the island. Many of the residents have from time to time expressed their appreciation of the tree-planting scheme which is now being carried out.

The only country in the world in which we are not cordially disliked is Germany.—Dean Inge.

The coal strike is the most obviously political and revolutionary strike we have ever had.—Lord Sydenham.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

EXTREMISTS STILL IN POWER IN THE COALFIELDS.

AFTER THE BALLOT ON THE LONG DISPUTE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 23rd.

THE MINERS' BALLOT.

It was confidently expected by leaders in the Press and other experts on our Labour troubles that the miners, given the opportunity to ballot, would vote to get back to the pits. But the ballot showed a majority the other way. The miners cast their votes to prolong the strike.

On the result being made known the cry went up: "What stupid and obstinate men the miners are!" No doubt they are—there are no two opinions on the point. But if this be said of the rank and file, what is to be said of the so-called leaders? They led the men out from the coalfields into the arid wilderness of unemployment, poverty, misery and untold suffering. They promised the maintenance of many things, including the nationalisation of the industry, and the maintenance of high wages although the latter meant a tax upon the State. But when these fine promises were unfulfilled, for the sufficient reason that they are incapable of realisation, being against the national sense of justice and also against economic law, the leaders found themselves at a loss. They stood aloof from the ballot, and gave no word of advice or guidance. The extremists in the district lodges arranged such things as a ballot had it all their own way.

If the leaders of the miners, the members of the National Executive of the Miners' Federation, had had an atom of real statesmanship they would have recognised that their hopes of getting a national wages pool cannot be fulfilled, and they would have counselled the men throughout the coalfields to vote for a resumption of work.

THE FORCE OF THE BALLOT.

It may be said that the rank and file of the miners know very well what the £10,000,000 meant to them. Why then did a majority decide against resuming work? The chief reason, no doubt, is that the ballot is a farce. If the leaders at the top had advised returning to work and leaving over the issue in dispute for negotiation later on, the ballot would have shown a majority accordingly. As this is the ballot was conducted on the old, familiar lines. There is no secrecy about a Trade Union ballot, and there is every opportunity for strong pressure to be applied by local officials to influence the voting in a desired direction.

In this instance, in accordance with the usual practice, the ballot-papers were handed round by the branch secretaries of the Trade Union lodges. There was nothing (there never is anything) to prevent a man from receiving a dozen ballot-papers and filling them all up. Recipients of ballot-papers are bluntly told how they are expected to record their vote, and to make quite sure that the men have obeyed orders, the papers are examined when they are handed in. Any man who tries to vote as he thinks fit, and not as he is instructed, becomes an object of hostility to the local gang of officials, who have it well within their power to make his life unbearable. These and other reasons, which might be given showing the tyranny that is exercised in Trade Unionism, a ballot seldom represents the true opinion of the rank and file. The chances are, as has happened in the miners' ballot, just announced, that the will of the extremists prevails. Under existing conditions a Trade Union ballot is apt to become a delusion and a snare.

RETURNING TO WORK.

Within a day or two of the result of the ballot figures being published, large number of miners were at work; with every indication that the men would drift back in batches here and there wherever the extremist elements were not too strong for independent action of the kind. The alternative is starvation for themselves and their dependents. But as to this we shall see. An attempt like the last despairing effort of balloted bankrupt leadership, has been made as to drag in other Trade Unions and so bring about a general strike. It is the action of incendiaries who have set a block of buildings on fire and then call for help to burn down the whole town.

The response gives these madmen small encouragement. They are the bane of honest Trade Unionism and the curse of the country—extremists to a man, who have led the miners astray and would have nothing but anarchy and ruin for the small hope of peace until the Labour movement gets the better of this violent Communist element, in league with Bolshevism, and I am glad to note that the course of the discussions and the voting at the Trade Union Congress in session at this week show that some effort will be made to deal with the dangerous factions that have had too much influence, and power in the past.

In writing the foregoing, I have been careful to refer to extremists, the advanced Socialist section in the Labour world, who are the cause of most of our troubles. All through the disastrous struggle of the miners the best men in the Miners' Federation have been out-voted every time by the extremists. Another important point is that the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation have no authority to conclude any kind of agreement in a dispute of this kind, and without consulting the districts; and there, as already emphasised, the extreme elements hold sway and can prevent the rank and file on a ballot from endorsing a proposal made to pave the way to peace. And this, if you please, is supposed to be true democratic government in the domain of Labour!

THE COUNTRY UNDER THE STRIKE.

In regard to the coal strike and its effects on the community, an extraordinary thing is the smoothness with which Life has gone on from day to day. On the surface there would appear to be no difference in many respects. The strike has not affected the habits of the people; there are, of course, inconveniences, and

it is not so easy to get round London or to travel in the country, because train services have been curtailed. But the streets are full of people on business, pleasure bent, and there is a large volume of motor traffic.

If you want to travel outside London the difficulties are considerable. Only skeleton services of trains are maintained. On some lines only one train runs each way on Sundays, and this applies to the main lines. On branch lines no trains at all are run. The seaside towns are practically empty. The average man and woman fears to go away from home lest he or she should be stranded by a sudden stoppage of all trains. Thousands of folk who let apartments and keep hotels at watering places will be bankrupt this year owing to the stoppage in the coal fields.

All over the country fuel and light are serious problems. Householders who possess a gas-cooker cannot obtain coal at all. It is illegal for anyone to sell to them. They must rely on gas for their needs. In some towns the gas supplies have failed, and wood has been largely used to keep the population going with fuel. Fortunately the strike has occurred at the beginning of the summer, when days are long and warm. One hears no complaints as the score of inconvenience. The strike has all through been accepted as an evil which has to be endured for a time.

THE CAUSE OF THE PROBLEM.

I am sure the working-classes are beginning to realise that the lavish promises held out to them cannot be fulfilled. The truth is beginning to spread that we must work out our salvation. Here we are, a country with a population of 40 millions, and on one side the great economic authorities have lately told us that during 40 weeks of each year we have to feed our working population on imported foodstuffs. We can only continue to buy these necessary supplies if we are able to sell our exports—chiefly coal and manufactures—in foreign markets.

We have, however, to sell abroad in competitive conditions; and it follows that if the cost of production of British commodities is raised above the world average, we shall lose our trade to our rivals who absorb British goods. In that case we shall not get daily bread in exchange for what we have to sell.

THE BRITISH ELECTRICAL & ENGINEERING CO. OF CHINA.

LIMITED.

ALL BRITISH

COMPRISING:—

ALL BRITISH

A. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd. Turbines, Condensers

National Gas Engine Co., Ltd.

Oil & Gas Engines, Gas Producers

Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd.

Alternators, Dynamos

British Switchgear, Ltd.

High & Low Tension Switchgear

Mather and Platt, Ltd.

AC & DC Motors

Erskine Heath & Co., Ltd.

Switch Boards

Bruce Peebles & Co., Ltd.

Synchronous Motors

Electric Control, Ltd.

Automatic Switchgear

Hirrells Bickerton & Day, Ltd.

Motors Converters

Whitby & Bourne, Ltd.

Motor Starters

British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd.

Transformers

W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.

Electric Wires and Cables

The travelling representative of the above Company is at present in Hongkong.

ALL BRITISH

For Quotations and Specifications address —

ALL BRITISH

Hongkong P.O. Box 93.

1044



Draw the cork and
Haig & Haig Five Stars
Scots Whisky will sing
its own praises



FINE WHISKY

PEOPLE of good taste appreciate Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky because of its exquisite delicacy of flavour. But it is a scarce commodity—you cannot get it everywhere. It is obtainable only in the very best places. Get a supply of Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky and have the satisfaction of knowing that you have the finest Whisky that ever came out of Scotland.

IT WILL COST YOU A LITTLE MORE, BUT IT IS WELL WORTH THAT LITTLE MORE

**Haig & Haig Five Stars
Scots Whisky**

DISTRIBUTING AGENT:

**DONNELLY & WHYTE,
HONG KONG.**

Pay your friends
the highest com-
mended by offer-
ing them Haig &
Haig Whisky.
They will ap-
preciate your
good judgment.

HAIG & HAIG, LTD. HEAD OFFICE: 57, SOUTHWAKE ST. LONDON, S.E.1, ENGLAND

RECORD IN DIVORCE.

AFTERMATH OF WAR.

No fewer than 5,763 matrimonial suits were dealt with in the High Court in 1919, an increase on the total for 1918 of 114 per cent., and on that for 1913 of 852 per cent. Those striking figures, recorded in the annual Judicial Statistics, afford some measure of the disturbance of domestic relations brought about by the war. It is true that the facilities now available to "poor persons" have been an important factor in swelling the lists, but there can be little doubt that the increase of cases in this category must also be largely ascribed to war conditions.

The total number of suits was considerably more than double the figure for 1918—namely, 3,680—and far outdistanced all previous records. It is probable that in 1919 the highwater mark was reached; at all events, the provisional return for 1920 shows a decline of 539 cases as compared with the preceding year, the aggregate being 3,224. The numbers of divorce suits instituted during the seven years 1913-1919 are set out below:—

	Poor persons' suits.	Other suits.	Total.
1913	—	1,397	1,397
1914	88	1,560	1,648
1915	255	1,117	1,372
1916	340	1,073	1,413
1917	494	1,914	2,408
1918	1,034	1,855	2,889
1919	2,341	3,423	5,763

In the year under review 4,133 petitions were filed by husbands and 1,630 by wives. Of the total 5,763 were for dissolution of marriage, 493 for restitution of conjugal rights, 99 for nullity, and 88 for judicial separation. In no fewer than 3,338, or over 40 per cent. of the cases, the marriages were childless, and in 1,697 cases there was only one child.

In 1,403, or 24 per cent. of the suits the marriage had subsisted for less than five years, and it is noted that approximately this group would include all the marriages contracted during the war which gave rise to proceedings. Of the other unions 1,947, or 34 per cent., had subsisted for from five to ten years, and 2,413, or 42 per cent., over ten years.

As regards age at marriage, 567 husbands and 1,889 wives were minors; 4,338 husbands and 3,470 wives were of ages between 21 and 30, and 595 husbands and 204 wives of ages between 30 and 40.

In the occupation groups of husbands professional employments rank first with 1,903 cases, followed by manufacturers with 1,061, trade 1,174, inland transport 463, mining 192, agriculture 133, navigation and fishing 78, and domestic service 64. Among professional occupations were included:—

Navy, Army, and Air offices	282
Soldiers and naval seamen	874
Engineers, architects, etc.	186
Actors, musicians, etc.	92
Physicians and surgeons	82
Police	47
Civil servants	43
Solicitors	33
Accountants	32
Painters	29
Schoolmasters	19
Authors, etc.	15
Barriers	10
Clergymen	7

A NEW TREATMENT FOR SYPHILIS.

FRENCH EXPERIMENTS.

PARIS, May 31st.

A new method of treating syphilis was introduced at the Academy of Sciences yesterday by Dr. Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, who explained a series of researches made by Dr. Levaditi and Dr. Severac, also of the Pasteur Institute.

Their treatment consists in the injection of bismuthate of potassium and sodium. They experimented on rabbits into which the virus of syphilis had been injected. In the case of three animals the injection of the bismuthate was intravenous, and on the day after the injection the spirochetes had disappeared from the blood of the animal. In the case of a fourth rabbit the injection was subcutaneous, and here the spirochetes disappeared after four days.

The treatment was also applied to the human subject, with the same rapid disappearance of the spirochetes and the cure of the primary lesions. Apparently the cure was complete, but it is too soon yet to claim success for the treatment, as several years must elapse before it is certain that the disease will not reappear.—Times.

LADY ASTOR LOSES HER WAY.

The House of Commons occupied itself on May 27th with much talk of maternity and babies. It all arose on the question of the International Labour Conference held at Washington towards the end of 1919 under the League of Nations. Lady Astor, as babies were concerned, plunged into the fray with characteristic verve. She quoted from a speech made by Dr. Addison, and wished to find the exact passage. "I have it here in Hansard," she said, and feverishly ran through the official report to find what she wanted, but in her agitation it eluded her. She suddenly pitched the book on the lap of Lord Robert Cecil, who sat below her, and ejaculated, "Here you find it, Bob!" The House greeted this breach of convention and procedure with a shriek of laughter. "Bob" blushed, and his Cecilian pride seemed slightly fluffed at this feminine manner of getting out of a difficulty. But he found the passage.

In spite of the Great War, the spirit of national hatred, national greed, and the worst form of national pride are as dominant as ever.—Mr. Lloyd George.

ED. WHEEN & SONS, LTD.

8, French Bund, Shanghai.

Woolen Merchants,
Established 1882.

Quotations c.i.f. any Port. Prompt Shipment from Stock.

Offer of New Cloths:

SPRING SUITINGS
COSTUME CLOTHS
COATINGS, INDIGO
and BLACK DRESS
SERIES FLANNELS
CREAM TWEEDS
CRICKET FLANNELS
SUPERS and UNI-
FORM CLOTHS

IN CASE LOTS, single pieces
or short lengths
(any length cut).

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "BOREBO MARU" ... sailing on or about 5th Aug.

For further particulars please apply to:—

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
[767]

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESTER" ... sailing about 25th Aug.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to:—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
4th Floor, Prisco's Buildings Telephone 1062.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI, Direct.

giving connection with the "Melchior Treub" sailing Batavia the 5th of August.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

78

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY AND DEBILITY

Read the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Nervelessness, Gravel, Rheumatism, and Nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

TRADE MARK

FOUCAULD
BRANDY RUM

GOLD MEDAL

ESTD 1847 AT COGNAC-FRANCE

GLOVER'S DOG REMEDIES

Famous the World Over

Book on "Dog Diseases, their Care and How to Feed."

Mailed free to any address
H. Clay Glover & Co., Inc.
118 W. 34th Street
New York U.S.A.
Agents: H. B. B. & Co. (Sole) Ltd., Hong Kong

MARTIN'S APOLASTIC PILL

A Powerful Remedy for all Disorders of the Digestive System, especially Indigestion, Flatulence, and Constipation. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is entirely free from any harmful or dangerous ingredients. It is the only medicine of its kind, and is the only one that can be relied upon for the cure of all these ailments.

MARTIN'S APOLASTIC PILL

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

AN UNSUBPARSET HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"
Aug. 5th Aug. 9th Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
S.S. "NANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"
Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada
also
Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, Telephone, PASSENGER DEPT. No. 1934.
TEL. PRINCE'S DEPT. & AGENT. No. 2161.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
for NEW YORK via Suez.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.
FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.
S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing 18th of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 18th August.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports—
S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing the beginning of Sept.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung,
Shanghai & Japan ports

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways—

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez
Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug., at 5 p.m.
KLEIST ... Sunday, 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
TOTTORI MARU ... Monday, 22nd August.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

LYONS MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.
TAKAKA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th September

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.
MORIOKA MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug.

COLOMBO & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

BAKODATE MARU ... Sunday, 7th Aug.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug., at 11 a.m.
MIYOTA MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Aug.
INOUE MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
Telephone Nos. 292 & 332. K. KAMEI, Manager

THE GERMAN JUDGE AT LEIPZIG.

WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOUR.

CONVICTION MORE IMPORTANT
THAN SENTENCE.

[BY AN EYE-WITNESS.]

The British public has naturally taken great interest in the War Criminals' trials that have been held in Leipzig. The war is not yet so far behind us as to enable us to be indifferent to the trials of men who inflicted innumerable brutalities upon our defenceless soldiers in German prison camps. But it was not possible for the Press at home to give more than slender accounts of the Leipzig proceedings, and hence the judgment of the British public has been influenced more by the leniency of the penalties than by the merits of the trials. This should not be so. The trials were far more important than the sentences. In my opinion it is very desirable that our public should form a fair judgment of the Leipzig trials.

I was present at the trials from beginning to end, and, happily, could follow the proceedings in German, so my impressions are at first hand. I am not going to write on what may be termed the political aspects of the trials. I will merely give my impressions of the Court as a tribunal of justice.

Under the Continental criminal procedure everything depends upon the personality of the President of the Court. He has read the witnesses' statements before the trial opens, he questions the accused, he calls and interrogates the witnesses in any order he wishes. Upon Dr. Schmidt, the President of the Court, the Imperial German Court, lay, therefore, a task of unprecedented difficulty. The German Judge party and Press were denouncing the whole proceedings. The Kaiser's national sentiments were naturally aroused by these trials. The military adviser, General Franzke, was unshamed in his approvals of brutal treatment towards our prisoners. Dr. Schmidt, thanks to the Continental system, had it thus in his power to become a national hero with Germany's turbulent elements of the old regime. On the other hand, he could have pleased the German revolutionaries by savage attacks upon the German military system. What did he, in fact, do?

Fairplay is a British characteristic, and I should be sorry to see the British public allowing its natural indignation about the submarine trial to warp its judgment of the man upon whom lay the burden in these difficult circumstances amid the rival statements of British ex-prisoners and their German warders.

When I first saw Dr. Schmidt, a few minutes before the first trial, I confess that I was not optimistic. The face is severe. The manner of his reception of the British was very formal and a little stiff. But an hour had not passed in Court before one saw the real man. The cloak of German formality and stiffness had disappeared when the judge donned his crimson robes.

THE JUDGE ANGRY.

The first accused was Heinen, a rugged, unintelligent bully, who was never born to rule anybody, whose sole idea of maintaining discipline was to threaten and to strike. The first British witness was Parry—genial, good-natured, and acute, just an ordinary Englishman. After Parry's evidence the President asked the accused whether he could explain the charges. Heinen said little; Parry's story was "ausgesprochen" impossible. A few more British witnesses were called. Still Heinen maintained his haughty assurance that the witnesses were lying. Dr. Schmidt grew angry. His eyes flashed—and he has magnetic eyes—and he almost bellowed at Heinen: "You cannot merely deny these stories. This man (pointing to the witness) is obviously respectable. He is telling the truth."

The British witnesses were giving their evidence without fear or favour. They spoke frankly both of the little that was good and of the much that was cruel in their treatment. In a few instances they had been corroborated by German sentries who had also suffered similar brutality. Dr. Schmidt was convinced. "It was no cowardice or willingness to please the English that prompted the German judges—there were seven in all—to convict the three men accused of brutal conduct in prison camps. It was merely the fact that the legal mind seeks justice though the Heavens fall. The stories of our British witnesses, plain, blunt men as they were, had rung true. Our ex-soldiers had convinced Dr. Schmidt and his colleagues that the ex-bullies, two of whom now whimpered like school-girls in what seemed to their puffed-out pride the humiliation of these proceedings, were lying when they denied the charges. The German accused were defended by able counsel and by the military adviser. The British witnesses merely had the moral support of silent, though vigilant, British counsel who took no active part in the proceedings. Yet facts are facts; honest evidence is honest evidence, and the judicial mind is the judicial mind, whatever the nationality or the cause. That is why these Germans were convicted. The fact that they were convicted by German judges is of far greater importance than the length of the sentences imposed upon them.

CONTINUED GOOD-NATURE.

Day by day Dr. Schmidt bore the burden of these trials. From 9 a.m. to 2 and from 4 to 7, 8, or even later, the Court sat, and upon Dr. Schmidt fell nine-tenths of the work. The strain upon us British was great, but we at least remained silent. Yet Dr. Schmidt maintained throughout the same patience and good nature.

He is essentially human. The contrast between him and General Franzke, the full-blooded Prussian, was fascinating. When one British witness had finished, Dr. Schmidt turned to Private Neumann for an explanation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WEATHER REPORT.

August 3rd, at 12.20.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 130 miles of Lat. 13 deg. N. and Long. 130 deg. E., direction unknown.

August 3rd, at 12.22.—Pressure has increased slightly to moderately over Japan, and decreased moderately at Shanghai. It has decreased slightly at other reporting stations, except at Quam and the Bonins where it has increased slightly.

There are indications of a typhoon about 150 miles to the north of Yap and of depressions over S.W. China, over N.E. China, over central Japan, and to the east of the Visayas.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 63.96 inches against an average of 52.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	S.W. winds, moderate to fresh.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lanchow	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

August 3rd, 1931.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather
Vladivostok	8 a.m.	29.72	79				
Nemuro	8 a.m.	29.73					
Hakodate	8 a.m.	29.69					
Tokyo	8 a.m.	29.53					
Kochi	8 a.m.	29.60					
Nagasaki	8 a.m.	29.67					
Kagoshima	8 a.m.	29.67					
Oshima	8 a.m.	29.70					
Naha	8 a.m.	29.69					
Isigakijima	8 a.m.	29.67					
Bonin Island	8 a.m.	29.52					
Weihaiwei	8 a.m.	29.56	73	90	SSW	2	
Hankow	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Ichang	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Kunming	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Chungking	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Shanghai	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Guttsell	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Chungking	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Amoy	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Swatow	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Taipei	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Tientsin	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Tainan	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Kobe	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Pescadore	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Canton	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Hongkong	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Gap Rock	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Macao	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Wuchow	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Holow	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Phu Lien	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Fourane	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Cape James	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Aparri	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Dagupan	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Manila	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Legaspi	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Iloilo	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Surigao	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Cebu	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Yap	8 a.m.	29.68	81				
Laoan	8 a.m.	29.68	81				

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, is degree Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

7. RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

"This is the man who flirted with women," said the outraged Hun-let, who had met such infamous conduct with blows. "Nai nai!" said the President promptly. "He is a man. It's not so bad," and he smiled upon the bashful witness. He at least understood human nature.

Dr. Schmidt could appreciate a joke. One prisoner had twice escaped and had been caught, only to be most brutally knocked about by the bully Heinen. He was asked how he concealed his map and compass when searched. The witness explained. He was the sort of boy who was born for adventure. He had a most winning smile. He won Dr. Schmidt, who believed every word he said, despite Heinen's vehement denials.

Nothing showed Dr. Schmidt more clearly than his reception of evidence in which complaints were made about food. Picture the scene—it is well to try to look into the mind of one's opponent. England had been blockading Germany (with perfect justice in the opinion of every Englishman); Germans had been deprived of all luxuries and of many necessities; largely thanks to the blockade Germany had lost the war. Now British ex-prisoners came to Germany with complaints that they did not get coffee when, in fact, nobody in Germany then had coffee and even now only the rich can afford it—it is only fair to say that such complaints were made incidentally only, and did not form a leading part of the case. The German Press was jeering at such complaints. Defending counsel made great play with them, so did General Franzke. Dr. Schmidt would only have been human if he had lost his temper; he, too, had been deprived of coffee. But he remained serene. The complaints about food were properly investigated.

It is well that our public should know something of Dr. Schmidt as a man and as a judge. Observer.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Line	Ship	Day	Time
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri.	5th Aug. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Fri.	5th Aug. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"WINGSANG"	Sun.	7th Aug. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAISHING"	Sun.	7th Aug. Noon
HAIPHONG via HUIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Tues.	9th Aug. 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"LEESANG"	Tues.	9th Aug. 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tues.	9th Aug. Noon
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues.	9th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW	"TUNGSHING"	Wed.	10th Aug. Noon

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "KUMSANG" and "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Friday, 5th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS. CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	21st Aug.	
M.V. "GLENARA"	4th Sept.	
M.V. "GLENARFF"	30th Sept.	
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	10th Oct.	

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARFF"	3rd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
M.V. "GLENARA"	6th Sept.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
M.V. "GLENARFF"	25th Sept.	GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	28th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 31 Feb. 5 at 23, and 2594.

Cable Address

Kawakisa, Kobe.

Bentley's A.B.C. 5th Ed.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sannemly

3644, 3923.

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ¥20,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MASA ARA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each, deadweight.

And under the Company's Management:—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA.

No. 3, Bunko, Kobe.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhol

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 18th Aug.

For further particulars,

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office 121, Fleet Street, E.C.